THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,689—New Series.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1889.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle 'Glentromie"...	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday. 1889.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	13th Aug.
BL	PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
BL	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	10th ,,
					Friday.
BL	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	20th Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
BL	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th ,,
BL	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J Orman	1st Nov.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	15th Aug.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	29th ,,
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	12th Sept.
MALWA	2970	500	G. W. H. Browne	26th ,,
COROMANDEL.	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4008	700	W. Atkinson	24th ,,
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th August 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	1st Nov.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Oct.	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th August 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 1, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX (new)	F. Egger	4,600	650	5th Sept.
POSEIDON	F. Kossovich	4,200	600	5th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1[illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 23rd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	A. Trobitz	3,500	550	10th Aug.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	C. Perini	3,800	550	14th August

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 16th Aug. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
ASIA	W. Russell	3,380	14th August.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ARMENIA	Geo Read	3,095	7th Sept.

THE above steamers will sail as above. Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess and have every comfort for first class passengers. All the state rooms are on the upper deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 29th July 1889. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	J. Wilcox	4,100	500	5th Aug.
WORSLEY HALL	J. Verril	3,500	400	17th Aug.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th July 1889.

MACIVER LINE.

THE S. S. "NIAGARA," Captain McCONOCHIE, of the above Line WILL SAIL in the middle of August, for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL. Good accommodation for first-class passengers and ample allowance of luggage.

For passage apply to

Messrs KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Agents MacIver Line,
Or to all other Passenger Agents.
34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 14th August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 11th August, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,032 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 8th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE,

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th September, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th August.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 10th August.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 9th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th August, 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANCY "BAMBOO" EASELS.

THESE Easels stand about 5 feet high, are made of the best seasoned Dark-stained Bamboo, highly finished and strong. They make a very pretty and useful Present.

Price Rs. 15 each.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

AIR GUNS.

No. 3 Gem Air Gun	Rs. 45 each.
Slugs for do.	,, 2-4 per 1,000.
Darts for do.	,, 1-12 per doz.
Spare Springs for do	,, 1-8 each.

THE QUACKENBUSH IMPROVED AIR GUN.

Rs. 33 and Rs. 40.

These Guns can be loaded and discharged with ease 15 times a minute. They shoot very accurately, and will penetrate ¼ inch of Pine at 50 feet.

Each Gun is supplied with 200 Shot and 6 Paper Targets.

Spare Shot for above, As. 8 per packet of 200.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PEPPER MILLS.

A MOST USEFUL ADDITION TO THE BREAKFAST TABLE.

THE "CHURN" SHAPE MILL, in best quality British Oak, highly polished, with neat Electro-plated bands.

Rs. 7-8 each.

THE "DISTRICT" MILL, in best quality British Oak.

Rs. 4-8.

THE "PRINCESS" MILL, in finest Crystal mounted in best quality Electro-plate.

From Rs. 18-0 to Rs. 22-8 each.

THE "PRINCESS" MILL, in finest Crystal, mounted in Sterling Silver, "Hall Marked."

Rs. 36 each.

And a variety of different patterns with wooden bodies, &c.

At Rs. 2-8 each.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPH SCREENS.

	Rs.	a.
Photograph Screens, in rich Plush, to take 2 Cabinet Photographs each	6	12
Do. do. to take 4 Cabinet Photographs, each	13	8
Photograph Screens, in best quality Leather, to take 2 Cabinet Photographs each	7	8
Do. do. to take 4 Cabinet Photographs, each Rs. 11 and	15	0
Do. do. to take 6 Cabinet Photographs, each	22	8
Photograph Screens, in best quality White Metal, highly polished, to take 2 Cabinet Photographs, each	6	0
Do. do. to take 4 Cabinet Photographs, each	13	0
Photograph Screens, in rich Plush, to take 10 Cabinet Photographs	25	0
Do. do. to take 14 Cabinet photographs	27	0
Photograph Screens, in Sage Green Morocco, to take 12 Cabinet Photographs	14	8
Photograph Screens, in Sage Green, Gros grained Morocco, to take 10 Cabinet Photographs	13	8
Photograph Screens, in Dark Brown Morocco, to take 6 Cabinet Photographs	8	0
Photograph Screens, in Plush and Leather, prettily Ornamented, to take 10 Cabinet Photographs	15	0
Photograph Screens, in Dark Blue Velvet, with Pierced and Raised Metal belt, to take 12 Cabinet Photographs	25	0
Photograph Screens, in Dark Brown Chequered Persian, to take 8 Cabinet Photographs	9	0

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS, &c.

"Every requisite for Photography, Chemicals, Cameras, Lenses," &c. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATSON AND COMPANY'S CLEARANCE SALE

NOW ON.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS.

WATSON & Co.,
1, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London Maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

- CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
- CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
- SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
- BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
- PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
- BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
- THEODOLITES.
- LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
- PLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
- PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
- MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
- ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
- ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
- PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
- STRAIGHT EDGES. TEE SQUARES.
- CURVES, SET SQUARES.
- DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.
- DUMPY LEVELS.
- OPTICAL SQUARES.
- CROSS STAFF HEADS.
- METALLIC TAPES.
- LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

PLANE TABLE COMPLETE WITH COMPASS AND SIGHTING RULE.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor & Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

- WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
- PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
- TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
- SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
- PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
- OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
- COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
- PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
- SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
- VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AGENTS FOR
SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S CELEBRATED PAPERS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500	,, Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450	,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500	,, Do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

SULPHONAL LOZENGES.

Sulphonal-Bayer, one gramme (15½ grains) in each.

(Syn. TROCH. SULPHONAL, PHILLIPS.)

MOST EFFICACIOUS IN THE SLEEPLESSNESS OF NERVOUS OR OVERWORKED SUBJECTS.

In bottles containing 25 lozenges ... Re. 1 12

POONA, Temple House, Camp & Bhoodwar Peth. } **PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,** { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO LD.

MONSOON REQUISITES.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS,

Carefully and fashionably cut, a large assortment of neat patterns and approved shapes,

Rs. 21, 23, 25, 27, 30.

ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

UMBRELLAS

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TWILL SILK UMBRELLAS, good Natural and Silver Mounted Ivory Handles in great variety. Fox's Patent Steel Lock Rib Paragon Frames, combining extreme lightness with great strength.

From Rs. 12, 15, 17-8, to 40.

GOLOSHES............Rs. 3 per pair.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

MARCKS & COMPANY. Ld

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRONOMETERS. New and second-hand, by the best makers, in perfect condition, kept on hand, either for sale or hire. Chronometers most accurately rated.

CLOCKS. Hall, Library, Bracket, Table, Office, Guard-Room, Engine-Room, School, Carriage Decorative, Durbar, Tower, and Miniature Timepieces.

WATCHES. Complicated Repeaters, Chronographs, Clock, Calender and Eight-Day, in gold and silver cases. Plain gold and silver of the highest finish guaranteed, maximum variation 1 minute per month. An immense stock of silver and metal watches to satisfy the most fastidious and exacting for correct timekeepers. Ladies' Watches in enamelled or plain gold and silver cases, fanciful conceits, or disguises in gems.

ALBERTS. A large assortment of favourite patterns for Gentlemen and Ladies. We have a great many new and pretty lapped patterns, in gold and silver.

BRELOQUES. Button Hooks, whistles, compasses, seals, pencil cases, cigarette holders, penknives, coins, &c., designed in a hundred fanciful ways but more or less useful, in gold and silver.

RINGS. An inexhaustible variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gem Rings of combined Gems. Any kind of finger rings not in stock manufactured on the premises at the shortest notice. SIGNET Guard Keeper and Wedding Rings in a variety of designs, Monograms, Coat-of-arms, Crest, Masonic or other devices, cut on stone or Gold in best style.

BRACELETS. A wide field for selection, from the massive gold bands to the diminutive Porte Bonheur, set with pearls, diamonds and other gems.

EARRINGS. A large variety for choice, set with pearls, pink coral, turquoise or diamonds, hooked, screwed as in *boutons*, or pendant.

BROOCHES. Pretty fancies, both jewelled and plain. The Fichu are light, delicate, and playful variations on the homely theme of the pin, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected of any value.

DEMI SUITS. Brooch and earrings, or pendant and earrings, in plain gold or gemmed with diamonds, pearls, rubies, &c., or in combination.

NECKCHAINS. A wide range for choice in the selection of these useful ornaments from the light thread of chain for suspending a small locket to the handsome broad Collarettes, which forms a complete ornament in itself.

LOCKETS. Plain gold, ornamented or gemmed with single gems or set *pave*, that is diamonds crusted all over.

SCARF PINS. A most varied assortment, plain, gold or gemmed, horse shoes, spiders, swallows, star whips, and a number of sporting ideas.

STUDS. Links and Solitaires, plain or ornamented fancy patterns, gemmed or un-gemmed. Single Dress studs in diamonds, rubies or pearls, convertible also as scarf pin, stud or ring.

SILVER Jewellery, Bracelets, Bangles, Necklaces, Brooches, &c. The supply was never so varied and beautiful.

ELECTRO-PLATE. Extensive additions have recently been made to our Stock of Electro-Plated Ware. In offering it to the Indian public, we have the fullest assurance that they will fully satisfy all the requirements of utility as well as of taste.

CYCLES. Sole Agents in Bombay for the "Rover Safety" Bicycle and Tricycle and the "Roamer" Tricycle. The fastest and finest machines ever built.

REPAIRS to chronometers, clocks, watches, musical boxes, and all mechanical appliances, carefully and accurately attended to by Europeans. Repairs to Jewellery and Spectacles carried out with promptness and despatch.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW PIANOFORTES

WITH TRANSPOSING APPARATUS.

THIS Apparatus is a most useful improvement recently introduced in a most perfect form. By a simple arrangement the Pitch can be lowered or raised a semi-tone, a tone, or several tones. In this manner Soprano or Tenor songs can be instantaneously transposed, so as to render the Accompaniment adaptable to Contralto, Baritone, or Bass voices. This advantage will be at once seen by all Singers.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., have just received a Stock of these Pianos, manufactured especially to suit the Indian Climate, with Solid Iron Frames, and they can confidently recommend them to stand the severest tests, as better Pianos have never before come to India.

PRICES IN EITHER AMERICAN, WALNUT, OR BLACKWOOD.

	Rs.
No. 1 (to change 2 semi-notes)	750
,, 2 ,, 5 ,, ...	775
,, 3 ,, 5 ,, to 1 Octave, with new Tuning Apparatus...	1,300

TERMS FOR HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & COMPANY. Ld.
BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower } AND { POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,

BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

PAGE 18 says:—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hœmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hœmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both on body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they mey be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

References for the above and for the Quinine Bitters can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada, or the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'S COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys. thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'S

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'S

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ,

OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos's Medicines bear the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.
N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO,
GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

FRIDAY,
FAREWELL BENEFIT TENDERED TO
MR. HARRY STANLEY,
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE,
GRAND DUCHESS.
Mr. HARRY STANLEY as GENERAL BOOM.

SATURDAY,
LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!!
POSITIVELY GRAND FAREWELL NIGHT.
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,
THE MAGNIFICENT COMIC OPERA "MANOLA."

PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Office at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s Music Warehouse.
Military, &c., in Uniform Half Price to
Pit Stalls and Pit only.
Doors open at 8-40 p.m. Overture at 9-15 p.m.

MONDAY, AUGUST 12TH,
WILL APPEAR IN POONA,
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
Commencing with "MARTHA."

PERFORMANCE in aid of a HALL for the INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO will be given at 9 p.m. at FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE

ON SATURDAY NEXT.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. FURTADO and at the door. 1st class, 1 Re.; 2nd class, 8 annas.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN SINCLAIR" will SAIL for LIVERPOOL DIRECT, on or about the 22nd August.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, August 7, 1889.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of August, at 6 p. m.

L. PENNY,
H. R. COBBOLD,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
SPECIAL QUOTATION FOR CHUBB'S GOODS
FOR MERCHANTS.

CLARKE'S PATENT PYRAMID NIGHT LIGHTS.
CLARKE'S PATENT FAIRY LIGHTS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Marine Street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 17th August 1889, at 1 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and the audited balance steet for the year ending 30th June 1889.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of the one retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 12th to 17th August 1889, both days inclusive,

By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, August 7th, 1889.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,
BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,
DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,
Manufacture Specialities in
PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,
COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY,
Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing, &c
Estimates and Drawings on Application.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE
DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
REMINGTON'S BUILDING, FORT, BOMBAY.
BOOK DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS received on the 6th August, 1889, FOR SALE and CIRCULATION.

	High Price. Rs. a.	Low Price. Rs. a.
FICTION.		
Her Strange Fate; by Celia Logan...	0 12	0 10
His Great Experiment; by W. Anderson Smith..........	1 8	1 4
In the Flower of her Youth; by M. Collins..........	1 8	1 4
Judge Lynch; by George H. Jassop...	4 8	3 12
Love's Labour Won; by James Grant...	1 8	1 4
Miss Davis of Brooklyn; by W. Gilman..........	0 12	0 10
Master of Rylands; by Mrs. G. Lewis Leeds..........	3 12	3 2
Old Shipmates; by Claude Harding, R. N. (H. M. S. Asia)..........	1 14	1 10
St. Elmo; by Augusta J. Evans Wilson..........	1 2	0 1b
Queenie's Whim; by Rosa Nouchette Carey..........	4 8	3 12
Wide World Novelette, 10th quarterly volume..........	0 12	0 10
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Essays on Men and Books; by A. H. Jopp, LL.D. (F. R. S. G.)..........	2 10	2 4
Narrative of the Peninsular Campaign 1807-1814 (by W. T. Dobson)..........	5 10	4 12
Peeps Abroad for Folks at Home; by C. L. Mateau..........	1 14	1 10
Strength—How to Get Strong and keep Strong; by Richard A. Proctor......	1 8	1 4
Three Lectures on English Literature; by W. S. McCormic, M.A..........	2 10	2 4

YEARLY TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR BOOKS.

	Bombay.	Up-country.	
For Newest Books, 2 vols. a week..........	Rs. 12	Rs. 24	Postage Free.

The selection must be made from the Weekly, Monthly, and Quarterly List of Books issued by the Library.

N. B.—High Price is meant for Non-Subscribers and Low Price for Subscribers to the Book Department.

NOTICES.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE above Company is now prepared to SUPPLY BLANKETS, SERGES, BROADCLOTHS, and other WOOLLEN GOODS, in all colours and dimensions.

Samples and prices on application to the undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

THE GUJERAT OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

THE Liquidators INVITE TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the Company's LAND and MILL at Ahmedabad. The situation is excellent and the Mill Buildings and Machinery, Engine, Boiler, Tank, &c., are all first-class and in good order. Tenders will be received up to 17th August 1889. They should be addressed to the Liquidators, care of the undersigned, and should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,000. Further particulars will be given on application to the Liquidators or their Solicitors and the Mill can be inspected on application to Mr. Dulsookhram Hargovandas, Samla Pole, Ahmedabad, or to the Engineer in charge. Any tender will be subject to acceptance by the shareholders in general meeting.—Dated the 16th July 1889.

CHALK, WALKER & SMETHAM
Solicitors for the Liquidators,
Church-gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
(Including Mysore State Railway.)

NOTICE.

SUBJECT to the Sanction of Government the line between BIRUR and GUBBI will be OPENED for TRAFFIC of all kinds on MONDAY, 12th August 1889.

The opening of this link completes the through line between Mysore and Poona, and provides a new and shorter route between these and many other places.

Particulars of the Train Service are given below.

Bangalore to Poona.			Poona to Bangalore.		
Miles from Bangalore.	Stations.	Time.	Miles from Poona.	Stations.	Time.
..	Bangalore ....d	A. M. 8 0	..	Poona ....d	P. M. 8 35
291½	Hubli, 2nd day..a	9 5	244½	Belgaum, 2nd day..d	A. M. 11 23
326½	Gadag, 2nd day..a	P. M. 9 27	321	Dharwar, 2nd day..d	P. M. 5 10
420½	Bellary, 3rd day..a	A. M. 4 57	462½	Bellary ....d	9 0
304	Dharwar 2nd day a	10 20	369½	Gadag ....d	A. M. 6 25
380½	Belgaum 2nd day a	P. M. 3 38	333½	Hubli, 2nd day .....d	P. M. 6 25
625	Poona 3rd day ..a	A. M. 7 41	625	Bangalore, 3rd day.a	P. M. 6 30

Fares between Bangalore and Poona.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 39 1 0	Rs. 19 9 0	Rs. 8 2 9

Further particulars can be obtained on application to Station Masters, District Traffic Officers at Poona, Hubli, Gadag, and Bangalore and at the office of the undersigned.

JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 18th July 1889.

NOTICE.

FRENCH ABKARI CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE of INTRODUCING and MANUFACTURING SPIRITS during the years 1890 and 1891 in the Settlement of Pondicherry, according to the deliberation of the General Council, dated 12th July, 1389, approved by order, dated 23rd July, will be PUT TO AUCTION at the Revenue Office in Pondicherry on the 30th August next at 2 p.m.

The farmer will have the exclusive privilege of introducing the Colombo Arrack and Rum of any country as also the privilege of manufacturing the Arrack pattay.

The Auction will be public and made at an up set price of 75,000 (seventy-five thousand) rupees.

The privilege will be knocked down to the person who will make the highest offer and who will bind himself to supply the spirits to the retailers at the following prices:—

Colombo Arrack............ Three rupees per velt.
Rum .... Three rupees per velt.
Arrack pattay, ... One rupee, six annas, six pies per velt.

The farmer will have to observe all the rules, notifications, and orders on the spirit, and more specially the orders dated 28th October 1870 and 19th June 1872, concerning the uce and stamping of the distillatory apparels in pure tin, the decision of the Administrator's Council dated 4th November 1869, as also the prescriptions of the Sanitary Committee regarding the distilling of arrack pattay.

For further information, see the schedule of the clauses and conditions deposited at the offices of the Chief of the Revenue Department in Pondicherry and of the Comptrollers in Villenur and Bahur. The offices are open from 8 to 11 a.m. and from 2 to 5 p.m. every day, Sundays and holidays excepted.

Pondicherry, 29th July 1889.

MANDALAY MUNICIPALITY.

LOAN OF Rs. 4,00,000.

REQUIRED by the Mandalay Municipality a loan of Rs. 4,00,000 for Municipal purposes.

The loan will be raised on the security of the general fund of the Municipality, levied, received and held under the Upper Burma Municipal Regulation No. V. of 1887.

The loan is required for not less than 8 years, to be taken in cash, delivered free of all charges at Mandalay, in 8 instalments of Rs. 50,000 each, within two years of the completion of the agreement to lend, such instalments to be payable quarterly.

The loan will be repaid by instalments of not less than Rs. 50,000 each, payable annually, commencing at one year from the date of taking the last instalment from the lender, such instalments to cover principal and interest; but the interest accruing, pending completion of loan, to be paid annually.

The present ordinary yearly proceeds of the General Municipal Fund of Mandalay are Rs. 3,50,000, and the present ordinary yearly expenditure of the Municipality is Rs. 2,37,000. There are no existing prior charges on the General Municipal Fund.

Tenders will be received up to Monday, the 9th September 1889, and will be considered at the ordinary General Meeting of the Municipal Committee to be held on Tuesday, 10th September 1889. Covers should be subscribed "Tender for the loan of Rs. 4,00,000.

CRAWFORD B. COOKE, Major,
President, Mandaay Municipality.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
,, COOPER, MADON and Co., ,,
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

Including Postage.
Twelve months............ Rs. 26
Six months .... ,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London directtor the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorse Street, Whitefriars, London.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, to avoid delay in answering letters, quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 ,,
MASTIFFS	£20 ,,
BOARHOUNDS	£20 ,,
BULL DOGS	£20 ,,
BULL TERRIERS	£10 ,,
FOX TERRIERS	£10 ,,
IRISH TERRIERS............	£10 ,,
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS......	£20 ,,
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS........	£10 ,,

Apply
MR. CHAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
36, Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local* absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS.	SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
BRILLIANT IN TONE.	EXCELLENT FINISH.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH.	AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO. LD., BOMBAY.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess. Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

AGENTS:—CALCUTTA—Naylor, Son, Grimes & Co.; BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—Cooper, Madon & Co., Limited; ALAHABAD—Lyell & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. Smith & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street Bloomsbury London.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR AUGUST 1889.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES.
NEW MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, RS. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE." Office, Fort, Bombay.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES
AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862..........	£300,690
1825..........	£988,156
1886..........	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871..........	£2,196,972 15 8	1881..........	£4,673,299 5 1
1876..........	£3,492,950 1 4	1886..........	£5,672 040 17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ____ Day of ____________ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____________
Address ____________
Occupation ____________
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL..........	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL..........	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	,, 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL..........	1,000,00
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re.1-8; postage, anna

BANKS.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, LD.,
BOMBAY.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act.
CAPITAL.................. Rs. 2,00,000.
In shares of Rs. 25 each.

LOANS.—Loans granted on the security of all descriptions of Property and Jewels at moderate Rates of Interest.

DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS.—Deposits for Fixed Periods are received at the following advantageous rates, and receipts issued for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards. INTEREST PAID QUARTERLY OR HALF-YEARLY

6 per cent. per annum for 12 months certain.
5 ,, ,, 9 ,,
4 ,, ,, 6 ,,
3 ,, ,, 3 ,,

SUMS OF Rs. 1,000 and upwards, for longer periods received at SPECIAL RATES.

All REMITTANCES should be made PAYABLE to THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

LYALL, HENDERSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Colaba Causeway, Bombay, 1st Aug. 1889.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS...	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Bell-Irving.
W. G. Brodie, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton.
S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
J. S. Moses, Esq.
L. Poesnecker, Esq.
N. A. Siebs, Esq.
E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.
Bankok.
Batavia.
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Foochow.
Hankow.
Hiogo.
Iloilo.
Lyons.
Manila.
New York.
Penang.
Saigon.
San Francisco.
Singapore.
Tientsin.
Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

WANTED.—A LOCAL FUND DISTRICT ENGINEER, Salary Rs. 500, travelling allowance Rs. 4 per diem. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the President, District Board, Madura, before 1st September 1889.

W. H. WELSH,
President.

Madura, District Board Office, 31st July 1889.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.

POWERFUL Binocular, Field, Sporting, or Race Glasses from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, or made of Aluminium, which has the advantage of being extremely light, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150. Telescopic Binoculars possessing the maximum of power and penetration, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.

OPERA GLASSES, in Morocco, Russia, Japanned Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Mother-o'-Pearl (plain or stained), Aluminum, Plush, &c., &c.

From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ ,,

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST,
Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals.
Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATION
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.
THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY,
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	977½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,005xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	930xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	219
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	150

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,040
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	740
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	390
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	130
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	142½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	410
East India Press Co.	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	..		240
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,500
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	535
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	395
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	257½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	57½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	410
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	562½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	509	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs- 50	475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	00
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	665

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills		00	500	R	400
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 3	93
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	325
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1 00	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	500nom
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	420
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	740
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 50	1,150
City of Bombay Mf'g. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,065
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	705
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	0	500	Rs. 15	675
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	485
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	500	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	520
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,025
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	50	500	Rs. 25	700
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	550
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	147½
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite		1,000	1,000	–	..
Guzerat S. & W. Co.	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	825
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	...	680
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	700
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	730
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,030
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,360	500	500	Rs. 25	575
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	25	Rs. 15	320
James Greaves Mill	1,320	500	50	Rs. 2	695
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500	[illegible]		100
Increased	1,483	250	[illegible]	Rs. 1[illegible]	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	..	900	1,000	–	780
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	990
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	650
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	685
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 50	992½
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 55	146
Madras United S.	500½		1,000	Rs. 100	2,100
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	535
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	122½
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,675
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,210
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	[illegible]	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	670
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.	5,720		625	Rs. 10	385
People of India S.	1,000	50	250	Rs. [illegible]	60
Presidency Mills Co.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,100
Prince of Wales S.	2,189		125	...	30
Queen S. & W. Co.	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	890
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200xd.
asson S.& W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500		450
Sholapore S.& W. Co		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,350
Soonderdas S. & W.	650	1,000	1,006	Rs. 35	460
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	292½
Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	375
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	865
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500		..
Western India S.	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	560

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	520

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 p.ct	200 143
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	70
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	530
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	81xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,650
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	915
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	107¾
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	400
Cooper, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	10
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	165
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		5
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	381
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	83xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	385
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	98
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	10
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,250
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	36
M. M. Mody & Co.					48

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 15
Carolas	„ 250
Mexican Dollars	„ 224
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 289
Bar Silver, 17½ be terness	„ 106-7-6
Gold Leaf	„ 23-8
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 23-12-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 23-11-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 23-11
Pekin	„ 23-4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	100 3-16
Four-and-a-half per cent.	104
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	107½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
City of Paris Loan	232
Port Trust Bonds	97½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	1s. 4¼d.
Do. do.	4 Do do.	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do.	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do.	1s. 4⅜d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4½d.
France	3 Do do.	1·72
Do.	6 Do. do.	1·73½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do.	99⅜
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do.	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	222

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

We are indebted to the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 5th inst. :—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandora	46 47	Baroda	21 20
Panjoo	56 30	Mehmadabad	20 26
Vaiturna	64 51	Ahmedabad	16 86
Palghur	66 11	Viramgam	22 38
Gholvad	46 45	Wadhwan	15 62
Damaun	53 45	Dabhoi	25 91
Bulsar	37 82	Sevalia	21 69
Navsari	37 43	Godhra	22 0
Surat	27 94	Kharaghola	10 10
Broach	17 58	Kim	26 96

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Annual meeting, Bank of Bombay, 3 p.m.
Monsoon Mud Sports.
Novelty Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

Vessel arrived.—The steamer Arara arrived yesterday from Cardiff.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Deramore (s), for Pondichery ; Arabia (s), Kurrachee and Persian Gulf ; Busheer (s), Marmagao ; Booldana (s), Tuticorin ; Clio (s), Aden and Hull.

Fort Gratuitous Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the month of July 1889 was 2,648 ; daily average, 85 ; total of new admissions, 1,339.

Mr. M. N. Petit's Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,894 ; daily average, 157 ; total of new admissions, 834.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s. s. Bormida will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m. to-day.

Cricket.—A cricket match will be played to-day on the Esplanade between the present students of the Elphinstone College and the Elphinstone High School at 9 o'clock.

Bitten by a Dog.—Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Guzdar, residing at Gunbow Lane, Fort, reports that his son, aged 8 years, named Maneckjee, was bitten by a dog (a slut with pups) on the 30th ultimo.

Theft at a Dentist's.—Mr. Furdonjee Byramjee Servai, a surgeon-dentist having his office at No. 3, Hornby Road, reports the theft of some false teeth with gold attached, valued at Rs. 50, from his office on Tuesday last.

Building Sites Tax at Bandora.—The Bandora Ratepayers' Association intend to protest against the Government's contemplated increase of fine tax on building sites. A select committee meets this evening at Bandora to draft a petition.

Theft of a Watch.—Cooverjee Manuckjee, an inspector in the service of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, reports the theft of his watch by Roskoff and a silver chain attached, valued at Rs. 25, from his residence on the Kalbadevie Road on Tuesday last.

Burglary at Vithulwady.—The house of Thackersey Bhanjee at Vithulwady was broken into on Tuesday night, a box of complainant's forced open, and property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 269, stolen therefrom.

Burglary at Cammateepoora.—The house of Kalkadass Radikadass, a Hindoo mendicant at Cammatteepoora second street, was broken into about noon on Tuesday and property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 501, stolen from boxes which were found forced open.

Tribute of Friendship.—As a tribute of friendship to the memory of the late Mr. Caridade S. A. do Rozario e Zuzarte, a requiem mass for the repose of his soul will be offered to-morrow (Friday) at 6-30 a.m. in the Church of St. Francis Xavier at Dabul. The kind assistance of friends is solicited.

Fall out of a Window.—A Hindoo lad named Sheva Oomajee, aged 6 years, while looking out of a window on the first floor of his parents' house at Dunkan Road on Tuesday afternoon, overbalanced and fell out into the street, whereby he sustained severe injuries to the right shoulder and side. He was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where he is at present lying under treatment.

Gambling.—Balkrishna Visram and eight other Hindoos were placed before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court on a charge of gambling in a common gaiming-house situated in Carwar Street on Sunday last. Inspector Young informed his worship that the first accused was a notorious gambler, having been fined Rs. 100 recently for that offence. The Magistrate fined the first accused Rs. 15, the others being fined Rs. 2 each.

A Daring Theft.—Jannoo Haji was yesterday placed before Mr. Hamilton on a charge of breaking into the house of a *teli* on Tuesday night and stealing Rs. 6 in cash and sundry other small articles. It appears that the complainant locked his door on the evening in question and went out, when the accused broke open the door and stole the property. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, as he was an old offender.

The Medical and Physical Society.—The usual monthly meeting of the Bombay Medical and Physical Society was held in the library of the Grant Medical College on Friday, August 2. Brigade-Surgeon Wellington Gray, president, in the chair ; Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar, honorary secretary. A large number of members and visitors was also present. After the usual routine business, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna read his paper on leprosy in its medical and state aspects. The discussion on the paper was adjourned to Monday, the 12th instant, at 4-30 p.m. in the library of the Grant Medical College.

The Daring Robbery at Bellasis Road.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Dossa Mamoojee and Soonda Ameer were brought up on remand and charged by Superintendent Smith before Mr. P. Ryan with housebreaking by night and theft of property consisting of a cash box containing currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs 4,307, and other papers, the property of Messrs. G. Gahagan and Company, from their factory premises at Bellasis Road, on Friday night, the 19th ultimo, and also with dishonestly receiving and assisting each other in the disposal of the said stolen property. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence of four other witnesses for the prosecution, formally committed the two accused for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Stange Story of Imprisonment.—In the month of May last two men named Narrotumdass Goverdundass and Bhugwandass Goverdhundass appeared before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court to answer a charge preferred against them by Doorgadutt Bunsidker of assault and wrongful confinement. From the information supplied then it was alleged that a dispute had arisen between complainant and the two defendants, who are brokers in regard to some grain contract. The two accused, it was further alleged, was shut up in a room, and not released until he had signed a receipt for Rs. 700. The case was adjourned until yesterday, when Mr. Hamilton in giving judgment said the story was uncorroborated by independent evidence, as it required to be. The complainant and his partner were in the room and no one else spoke of the assault. The accused were discharged.

An Enterprising Burglar.—Inspector Butterfield placed a Mahomedan named Shaboodin Moosa before Mr. Hamilton at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday on a charge of stealing cooking pots, wearing apparel, and sundry other articles, the property of Shaik Cummoo Shaik Hoosein and several other people, of the collective value of Rs. 50. The accused had been carrying on these thefts systematically, and used to pawn the stolen articles with certain money-lenders with whom he used to deal. He pawned a large copper pot, valued at Rs. 25, with one of these Marwarees, and told him to dispose of it if he got a good price. The Marwaree accordingly took the pot to the Chuckla to dispose of it, when the owner, who happened to be there at the time, came up and questioned the Marwaree as to where he got the property. The Marwaree told him, whereupon the owner claimed the property and demanded it. The Marwaree agreed to have the matter referred to the police, and the men accordingly went to the Pydhownee police station. Inspector Butterfield, on learning the facts of the case, had the accused arrested. He confessed the theft and also pointed out the other property he had stolen. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Vienna police are engaged in unearthing what they believe to be a swindle on a gigantic scale. It will be remembered that M. Farkas recently won 480,000 florins in the "small Loto." When the drawing took place at Temesvar, the manager of the office would not allow the boy chosen as drawer to draw the numbers, but acted on the suggestion of a lady that her son should be allowed to act. It is now said, according to the *Standard* correspondent in Vienna, that for some days before the drawing M. Farkas was constantly in communication with the woman, two officials in the lottery-office, and the boy. The whole five have been arrested, as it is believed the numbers were manipulated so that the amount should fall to Farkas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 6.

Houghton, Capt, Bo, King's Own Rl Lanc Regt, on general leave, from Karachi.

August 7.

Parker, Lieut, Bo, 17th Bo I, on language leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—August 7.

Dyson, Surgn, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Poona.
Ford, Lieut, Bo, Durhan L I, on leave, to Poona.
Budgen, Brig-Genl, Bo, Commanding District, on privilege leave, to England.
Houghton, Capt, Bo, King's Own Rl Lanc Regt, on general leave, to Baroda.
Steele, Capt, Bo Staff, on station leave, to Poona.
Browne, 2nd Lieut, Bo, C I Horse, off language leave, to Agar C I.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon L. H. Bayley, Commandant,
Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 8th August, 1889.

1. The weekly Thursday drill in the Town Hall will commence at 8-30 to-night. N. C. Officers and members are requested to attend, as there will be Skeleton Company drill for trained Volunteers as well as squad drill for recruits.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following order is notified :—

2. There will be practice at the "Co-operage" on Saturday morning, the 10th inst., from 7 o'clock, at Tent-pegging, heads and posts. Plain clothes.

By Order,
(Sd.) R. A. WILLIS, Captain, and
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS

(*Government Gazette*, August 3.)

Home Department.

The services of Mr G Carmichael, Bo Civil Service, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

The services of Mr A R Bonus, Bo Civil Service, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

Medical Department.

The services of Surg J H Sellick, I M S, offig Medical Officer, 23rd Bengal Infy, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Rev T E F Cole has been appointed a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Estabt to fill an existing vacancy.

The services of the Rev W F Archibald, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Madras.

Educational Department.

Mr A Barrett, Professor of English Literature in the Elphinstone College, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad Assigned Dists, with effect from the 1st July, 1889, during the absence on furlough of Rao Bahadur Shriram Bhikaji Jatar, or until further orders.

The Govr-General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Brajamohan Institution, Barisal, to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the First Arts Standard, with effect from the 1st June, 1889.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Rajchandra School, Barisal, to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the First Arts Standard, with effect from the 1st June, 1889.

Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Lieut G P Lenox-Conyngham, R E, is appointed to the 2nd grade of Assist Supts in the Survey of India Dept.

Lieut Lenox-Conyngham joined his appointment on the 16th July, 1889.

Foreign Department.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of M S Schmuck as in temporary charge of the Consular Agency for Russia at Aden, during the absence of Mr P Bonenblust.

With the sanction of H Majesty's Govt the Gov-Gen in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr N H K Becker as Acting Consul for Germany at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr W Bleeck.

Military Department.

Col R C Hart, VC, RE, offig Director of Military Education in India, to be Director of Military Education in India, vice Col Tayler, who has resigned that appointment.

Major A J Watson, Suffolk Regt, offig Garrison Instructor, to be Garrison Instructor, vice Colonel Hart.

Capt R C O Stuart, RA, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, with effect from the 11th July, 1889, vice Lieut Baker, RA, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—Col F H B Marsh, General List, Infantry, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps :

Col J. Hay, Bengal S C, 1st Batn, 4th Gurkha Regt, for one year. Pension service—31st year, commenced 15th July, 1889.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs :

Capt F G Pollock, Bengal S C, 7th Bengal Cavy, for one year. Pension service—16th year, commenced 23rd November, 1888.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India :—Major A J Brander, Bengal S C, (m c) for two months ; Major E D F Bignell, Bengal S C, (m c) for six months ; Capt C H Powell, Bengal S C, (p a) till 4th Nov, 1889 ; Capt E A Young, Bengal S C, (p a) for two months ; Capt F D Welchman, Bengal S C, (m c) for one month, without pay ; Lieut C W O'Bryen, Bengal S C, (m c) for four months ; and Surgn-Major W E Griffiths (m c) for three months.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th Novr, 1881, the names of the following officers are moved up on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list of Lieut-Genl C R Blair, Bombay Infantry, on the 17th June, 1889 :—Major-Genl S Black, CSI, Bengal SC, is placed on the list of Lieut-Generals ; and Col W Kincaid, Madras SC, is placed on the list of Major-Generals.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—To be Colonels in the Army.—Lieut-Cols P H Greig, E Mockler, and F D Mander, Bombay General List, Infantry.—2nd August, 1882.

Commissariat Department.

Condr C Mudget to be Depy Assist Commissary ; Sub-Condr T Mithan to be Condr ; and Sergt H Wallter Waller to be Sub-Condr, with effect from the 20th March, 1889, to fill existing vacancies.

Sub-Condr E Hogan to be Condr ; and Sergt H D W Hutchins to be Sub-Condr.

Supernumerary Sub-Condr Joseph Baker is absorbed in the grade of Sub-Condr, with effect from the 15th April, 1889, vice Sub-Condr Michael Murphy, transferred to the pension establishment.

Ordnance Department.

The undermentioned Sub-Conductors, on probation, are confirmed in their present grade, with effect from the dates specified :—J A Cahill, 1st March, 1889 ; and T Hammond, 22nd March, 1889.

Rewards.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotion under the provisions of clause 48, India Army Circulars, 1884, for good service rendered with the Hazara Field Force—Military Works Dept—Sergt W M Hollis, Royal Engrs, to be Sub-Condr.

Volunteer Corps.

Central Bengal Light Horse—Mr W F McDonell to be Second-Lieut, vice Malcolm, resigned.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway Vol Rifle Corps—Mr A H L Fraser to be Second-Lieut, vice Tait, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Public Works Department.

Mr A Izat, Suptdg Engr, 1st Class, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Govt, with effect from the 7th June, 1889.

Lieut-Col T Howard, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is granted an extension of one year's special leave by H M's Secy of State for India.

Major M C Brackenbury, R E, Under-Secy to the Govt of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, is permanently promoted from Class I, Grade 3, to Class I, Grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Estbt of State Railways.

Mr J H Toogood, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, Bengal, temporarily employed in Madras, is granted leave for one year on medical certificate.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33 Farringdon-Road, London, England.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 31st July 1889.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Capt G C Kitson, King's Royal Rifle Corps, Station Staff Officer, Meerut, to officiate as Dist Staff Officer, 2nd Class, Lahore Dist, vice Spragge, on leave, dated 9th July 1889.

Station Staff, Sialkot—Capt G M Bullock, 2nd Battn Devon Regt, to be 1st Class Station Staff Officer, vice Grierson, resigned, dated 8th July 1889.

18th Bengal Lancers—2nd Lieut A C S Clarke, Offig Wing Officer on probation, 4th Ben Infy, to be Offig Sqdn Officer on probation.

6th Bengal Infantry—Lieut F H Wintle, Border Regt, a candidate for the Ben S C, to be Offig Wing Officer on probation.

2nd Sikh Infantry.—Captain C G M Fasken, Wing Officer, to be Wing Comdr, vice Gaitskell, appointed 2nd-in-Command, Infantry Corps of Guides, dated 29th June 1889.

Lieut P B B Forster, supernumerary on the establishment of the Regt, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Fasken, dated 29th June 1889.

1st Battn 2nd Goorkhas.—Lieut C E deM. Norie, supernumerary on the establishment of the Battalion, to be Wing Officer, vice Travers, seconded.

Capt H R Tate, Squdn Comdr, 15th Beng Cavy, is detailed for temporary employment in the Intelligence Branch of the Qr-Mr Gl's Dept, dated 3rd July 1889.

The undermentioned passed the examination in Burmese by the Elementary Standard on the 5th Nov. 1888 :—Private C Jolly, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers.

The undermentioned officers, specially examined, have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani, agreeably to section 24, Army Regulations, India, Vol II :—3rd June 1889.—Capt C W Boddam, 2nd Bn Royal West Surrey Regt ; Lieut H C Edwards, 3rd Dn Gds, Prob, B S C ; Lieut F H Wintle, 1st Battn Border Regiment ; Lieut F C Laing, Border Regt, Probr, B S C ; Lieut J W Ross, South Lan Regt, Probr, Madras S C ; Lieut F L Vincent, Yorkshire L I, Probr, Bo S C ; Lieut P E B Forster, Middlesex Regt, Probr, B S C ; Lieut V B Fane, Manchester Regt, Probr, B S C ; Lieut H C Ricketts, Royal Irish Frs, Probr, B S C ; 2nd Lieut A J N Harward, 21st Hussars Probr, B S C ; 2nd Lieut H Tweddell, W York Regt, Probr, B S C ; 2nd Lieut F H Taylor, Oxford L I, Probr, B S C ; Lieuts E de V Wintle, H S Fox Strangways, and N E Chesney, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the standards mentioned, agreeably to section 24, Army Regulations, India, Vol II :—1st July 1889—High Proficiency in Urdu—Lieut P W D Brockman, Royal Artillery, Probationer, B S C. Higher Standard in Hindustani—Lieuts L B Walton and O J Obbard, Staff Corps. Higher Standard in Arabic—Condr J McPherson, Ordnance Dept.

The undermentioned have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani, under the provisions of section 24, Army Regulations, India, Vol II, and India Army Circulars, Clause 129, of 1888, para. 6 :—

1st July 1889—Major R A C King, Royal Artillery ; Capt C H I Hopkins, 2nd Bn, Scottish Rifles ; Lieut C G Watson, Royal Artillery ; Lieut R M Lowis, Somersetshire L I, Probr, B S C ; Lieut A S Begbie, York. Regt, Probr, B S C ; Lieut O S W Nugent, 4th Bn King's Royal Rifle Corps ; Lieut G W Robinson, 1st West India Regt, Probr, B S C ; Lieut W S Maxwell, Staff Corps ; 2nd Lieut A C M Waterfield, 1st Dn Guards, Probr, B S C ; 2nd Lieut W C Blair Suffolk Regt, Probr, B S C; and 2nd Lieut A H Russell, 1st Bn Border Regt.

8th July 1889—Capt W G Grant, and Lieut W Donnan, 2nd Bn Lincoln Regt.

Lieut L N Younghusband, Staff Corps ; 2nd Lt J H Vanderzee, 1st Bn Leinster Regt ; Sergt R Digby, P W Dept ; and Private H J Heggs, 4th Bn King's Royal Rifle Corps.

The undermentioned passed the examination in Punjabi on the 10th July 1889 :—Lieuts M Cowper and E Waller, Staff Corps.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are directed to proceed to England, at their own expense, for employment with the Army Service Corps :—Lieut C J Morse, and L L Pile, 1st Bttn East Lancashire Regt.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—

1st Battn East Lancashire Regt—Capt C A. Bray, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

Medical Staff—Surgn-Major C E Dwyer, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Australia :—2nd Battn Derbyshire Regt—Major A C Lloyd, for three months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Bengal Sappers and Miners—Captain H S King, R E, to Kashmir and hills north of Dehra, on private affairs, from date of availing himself of it to 15th Oct 1889, under the furlough rules of 1868.

8th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut D M Bower to remain at Calcutta, studying the Native languages, from the 10th July to the 10th Aug 1889, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, in extension of the leave granted him in G O C C, dated 16th Jan 1889, page 26.

Border Regiment—2nd Lieut A C S Clarke (Offig Sqdrn Officer on probation, 18th Bengal Lancers) to Murree, to study the Native languages, from date of availing himself of it to the 13th Oct. 1889.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 1st August 1889.

The undermentioned Officers are qualified to be Interpreters in the languages stated against their names, having attained the standard required by General Order 12 of 1887, as amended by General Order 131 of that year :—

Capt H A Bethell, RA, French ; Capt M H S Grover Mad Staff Corps, Russian ; Capt C H Powell, Bengal Staff Corps, Russian ; Lieuts B Holloway, Madras Staff Corps, Russian ; Lieuts C A Kembell, C J Melliss, and G H Turner, Bombay Staff Corps, Russian.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

11th Bengal Infantry.—Lieut D F Stuart, Wing Officer, to be Qr-Mr, vice Strachey, appointed on the personal Staff of the Lieut-Govr of the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

28th Punjab Infantry—Lieut F Tweddell, S C, to be Wing Officer, with effect from date of joining, vice MacTier, resigned.

(Lieut Tweddell will be graded in the regiment above Lieut P S M Burlton, and below Lieut A F Bruce.)

42nd Goorkha Light Infantry—Lieut E J Lugard, Supernumerary on the Estabt of the regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Stevens, appointed 2nd in Command.

1st Battalion 5th Goorkhas—Lieut C H Davies, Supernumerary on the Estabt of the Battalion, to be Wing Officer, vice Evatt, transferred to 2-5th Goorkhas.

At the examinations in Russian held in India on the 8th July 1889, the undermentioned have been declared to have "Passed" in that language agreeably to Clause 191, India Army Circulars, 1888 :—Capts A D Enriquez and A Wallace, Bengal Staff Corps ; and Lieut E Peach, Madras Staff Corps.

Brevet Major S B Beatson, 11th Bengal Lancers, acted as Aide-de-Camp to H E the C-in-C in India, from the 24th May to the 22nd June 1889, inclusive, in addition to his duties as Brigade Major to the Inspr Genl of Cavalry in India, vice Capt C V Hume, Royal Artillery, on furlough.

The following officers of the Medical Staff on the Bengal Estabt, who have either completed, or will before April 1890 complete, five years' foreign service, will proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season, and will be detailed by the Surgn Genl, H M's Forces, for duty with troops embarking in the several Troopships.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :

Indian Medical Service—Surgn A W Dawson, M B, to Naini Tal, on medical certificate, from the 10th May to the 7th Nov 1889, under rule X of the Furlough Regulations of 1875.

Lieut J F Whyte, Royal Marines, probationer, Bombay Staff Corps, has passed the L S Hindustani Examination.

BENGAL.

Deaths in Calcutta.—During the week ended the 27th of July there were 222 deaths, registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 26·7 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 219 deaths, and the death-rate was 26·3 per thousand. There was no death from small-pox, 19 from cholera, 71 from fevers, 22 from tetanus, and 10 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified :—6 Non-Asiatics, 3 Mixed Races, 155 Hindus, 61 Mohamedans, and 1 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks :—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 27th July was 222, against 219 and 215 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 53 ; there were 19 deaths from cholera against 17 and 17 in the two preceeding weeks : the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 1. There was no death from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fever and bowel-complaints amounted to 72 and 24 respectively, against 75 and 22 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 26·7 per mille per annum, against 22·6, the mean of the last five years.

THE WEATHER.

Bombay, Aug. 7th.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°), and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometric Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature in Shade.						Rainfall.		
	8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Past 24 hours.	Since 16th May to date.	Variation 16th May to date.
Delhi	29·635	+ ·025	+ ·084	E	1	88·2	93·5	81·1	+1·3	66	3	...	14·09	—1·17
Agra	29·630	+ ·033	+ ·054	S E	5	87·2	95·5	81·9	+3·1	78	5	...	17·55	+0·74
Allahabad	29·616	+ ·059	+ ·036	E	10	85·3	92·4	80·6	+1·6	81	4	...	20·05	+1·60
Jhansi	29·570	+ ·026	— ·002	E N E	6	83·5	93·5	79·9	+3·3	88	7	...	14·11	—7·03
Jacobabad	29·535	— ·001	+ ·054	Calm	3	92·8	108·4	89·1	+6·8	58	4	...	1·06	—1·18a
Karachi	29·563	+ ·015	— ·023	N W	11	86·0	92·7	81·7	+2·8	72	7	...	1·78	—2·57
Ajmere	29·620	+ ·029	+ ·021	E	1	83·3	93·7	80·1	+5·7	75	5	0·25	10·31	—2·94b
Deesa	29·568	— ·024	— ·066	N N E	4	79·2	89·1	76·9	+1·4	88	10	0·43	18·25	+1·47
Rajkot	29·589	+ ·001	— ·059	W	8	78·4	91·0	76·7	+1·4	90	10	0·03	21·05	+0·14
Neemuch	29·624	+ ·011	— ·023	Calm	2	79·2	82·2	75·2	+2·7	91	10	2·03	18·14	+0·91c
Indore	29·583	+ ·008	— ·090	N N W	3	75·3	80·2	74·1	+2·9	96	10	0·90	11·96	—7·89d
Saugor	29·547	+ ·016	— ·097	E N E	11	79·3	87·4	76·6	+4·3	90	8	0·03	34·88	+9·29
Jubbulpore	29·568	+ ·035	— ·064	N E	4	81·7	89·5	76·1	+2·1	82	2	0·15	36·80	+0·74
Hoshangabad	29·566	+ ·032	— ·113	S W	4	75·9	86·3	72·6	—1·0	96	8	4·29	31·53	—1·83e
Khandva	29·572	+ ·036	— ·117	W	11	75·3	79·2	72·8	—0·7	98	9	1·76	13·17	—4·60e
Raipur	29·542	+ ·077	— ·097	S E	6	77·5	87·4	76·0	+1·2	93	10	1·08	23·72	—8·18f
Nagpur	29·562	+ ·068	— ·110	W	7	76·2	85·2	75·0	+0·3	93	10	1·95	21·41	—7·41f
Amraoti	29·582	+ .034	— ·111	WN W	12	74·2	74·7	71·3	—1·2	97	10	0·47	16·40	—4·36f
Akola	29·586	— ·002	— ·119	N W	11	76·4	76·0	71·7	—1·4	86	10	4·77	18·99	—0·11e
Surat	29·616	— ·022	— ·087	WN W	L	81·0	90·0	76·1	—0·1	76	10	...	29·27	+2·86g
Malegaon	29·607	— ·007	— ·110	W S W	8	76·9	80·9	72·1	+0·5	84	10	0·43	9·05	—2·30h
Bombay	29·661	+ ·009	— ·103	W	16	77·9	82·8	75·5	+1·7	91	10	0·94	53·19	+0·47f
Poona	29·672	— ·006	— ·091	W S W	11	74·7	75·8	71·5	+1.8	85	10	0·12	10·79	—2·73f
Sholapur	29·673	+ ·032	— ·082	WN W	10	76·2	87·2	73·0	+2·5	83	10	...	12·43	+0·63 g
Ratnagiri	29·714	+ ·026	— ·078	S W	14	81·3	85·4	75·9	+0·9	83	9	0·40	84·87	+12·77j
Belgaum	29·726	+ ·024	— ·072	W	9	70·9	75·2	68·4	+1·9	92	10	0·15	27·69	+0·03j
Goa	29·778	+ ·050	...	W	17	80·0	85·0	77·0	...	96	6	0·32	74·22	...j
Karwar	29·761	+ ·036	— ·082	S W	S	79·0	84·2	75·2	+1·3	85	10	1·51	127·52	+42·47j
Mangalore	29·790	+ ·051	— ·074	W	4	79·9	85·3	75·9	+2·3	89	7	0·21	82·98	—1·71k
Calicut	29·825	+ ·042	— ·074	N W	9	77·5	83·7	75·6	...	90	10	0·07	56·08	—17.62
Cochin	29·859	+ ·065	— ·043	N W	F	75·0	85·2	74·7	+0·9	90	10	0·25	48·54	—17·78i
Bangalore	29·756	+ ·048	?	W	7	68·5	80·0	67·0	+1·6	92	8	0·25	14·51	+3·30d
Secunderabad	29·686	+ ·056	— ·086	WN W	12	74·5	82·6	71·9	+0·8	81	7	0·01	9·99	—3·63
Masulipatam	29·641	+ ·069	— ·097	Calm	6	78·3	98·2	72·6	—5·4	93	10	0·43	18·62	+5·41d
Bellary	29·743	+ ·053	— ·080	W	14	80·0	90·9	73·8	—0·1	75	8	0·01	4·58	—0·27d
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	29·698	+ ·050	— ·117	W	7	84·2	94·7	81·6	+3·7	66	10	...	6·79	—1·57
Coimbatore	29·804	+ ·039	— ·057	S S W	7	74·6	89·3	71·8	+1·2	86	5	...	1·83	—3·15
Trichinopoly	29·749	...	— ·077	W	13	82·8	96·6	79·8	+3·6	79	8	...	3·94	—2·00l
Negapatam	29·731	+ ·040	— ·082	W	5	81·9	93·0	78.7	+1·2	74	6	..	10·62	+5·34
Colombo	29·867	+ ·040	— 0·43	S W	14	82·5	84·5	79·0	...	79	7	...	26·20	+4·51

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

a Very sultry. *b* Thunder and lightning at distance. *c* Thunder-storm. *d* Dark gloomy weather. *e* Continuous rain for upwards of 12 hours. *f* Passing showers during day. *g* Fine weather with, passing clouds. *h* Monsoon set in. *i* Sea rising. *j* Gale of wind. *k* Sea very rough. *l* Clouds low, moving rapidly with scuds.

Summary.—With the exception of unimportant and local falls at Jacobabad, Deesa, Akola, Surat, Malegaon and Poona, pressure has risen all over the country, the rise being moderate to rapid in the Central Provinces, Punjab, and North-West Provinces, on the West Coast, and moderate to brisk in the Madras Presidency. The pressure distribution is irregular and shows a band of high pressure extending over the Punjab, the North-West Provinces and Rajputana, and two areas of relatively low pressure overlying Sind, the centre of one being near Jacobabad and of the other near Raipur. The barometric depression noticed yesterday in the Bay of Bengal seems to have become very shallow and its centre now appears to be located near Raipur. Gradients in the extreme south of the Peninsula are very steep, and they are moderately so between Karwar and Bombay. Pressure is above the normal in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana and locally at Jacobabad, but everywhere else it is below the average, the deficiency being somewhat considerable in Berar, the Central Provinces, and in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. However, the variations from the normal, as compared with those existing yesterday, have much decreased. In the Central Provinces, the wind directions have a cyclonic tendency and at Deesa and in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and Rajputana, the winds are north-north-easterly to south-easterly. In other districts, however, fairly normal monsoon winds of moderate force are blowing. All stations south of Bombay and as far as Karwar report a gale of wind. The wind volocity at Bombay, Khandwa, Akola, Rajkot and Deesa appears to have a tendency to increase. The maximum temperature is 11° below the average of the day in Berar, 6° at Poona, Khandwa and Malegaon, 4° at Secunderabad, about 2° in Central India and at Negapatam, and in the remaining districts it is generally above the average, the excess being somewhat considerable at Saugor, Jubalpure, and in Sind, Rajputana, and the North-West Provinces. The highest maximum temperature in the shade was 108° at Jacobabad, and it was above 90° in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and localy at Karachi, Ajmere, Rajkot, Masulipatam, Bellary, Madras Trichinopoly and Negapatam. The mean temperature of the day has decreased over the greater part of the country, the decrease being rapid at Poona, Malegaon Akola, Khandwa, and Neemuch. In the Punjab North-West Provinces, Sind and Rajputana, however, it has increased. Except in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Sind and on the Malabar Coast, the moisture of the air has a slight tendency to increase everywhere. Skies are very cloudy in all districts except in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Sind, and Rajputana. Rain, has fallen pretty generally at every station in Gujarat Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces, on the Malaber Coast, in the Bombay Presidency (except at Surat and Sholapur), and also at Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Bellary. The heavier amounts received were 4·77" at Akola, 4·29" at Hoshangabad, 2·03" at Neemuch, and over an inch at Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, and Karwar, Elsewhere the amounts registered have been less than an inch. The gradient between Bombay and Goa has increased considerably since yesterday, and stronger winds and moderate rain may be expected.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The British s s Deramore, 1,484 tons, Captain J Forbes, sailed yesterday for Pondicherry, in ballast.

The British s s Clio, 1,779 tons, Captain Wm. Rea, sailed yesterday for Aden and Hull with a general cargo.

The British s s Knight of St George, 1,933 tons, Captain J R Durant, sails to-day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Booldana, 2,133 tons, Captain J Cowper, sailed yesterday for Tuticorin via Malabar Coast, in ballast.

The sailing ship W. H. Corsar, 1,410 tons, Captain J B Brown, cleared yesterday for Calcutta with a cargo of duty paid salt.

The British s s Arara, 2,600 tons, Captain D Mackinlay, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Cardiff with a cargo of 4,493 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

The British s s Arabia, 674 tons, Captain G F Simpson, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and Mr. W Leggett, and Mr and Mrs J McIvon, as cabin passengers, for Kurrachee, and 10 deck passengers for different ports in the Persian Gulf.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—August 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Niagara	1978	Maconochie.	A	K. Nixon & Co.
„ C. Sinclair	1911	Kewley	B	F. Muir & Co.
„ Lombardy	1766	Langborne	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Atrato	2066	Gordon	D	F. Muir & Co.
„ Labourdonnais	1274	Sibilet	F	A. Simeon.
„ Werneth Hall	2620	Wilcox	M	Edward Bates & Co.
„ Branksome Hall	2449	Barnes	O	Edward Bates & Co.
„ Clio	1779	Rea	P	F. Muir & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Bormida	1499	DeNegri	4	F. Bozzoni.
„ Khiva	1455	Crewe	5	P. & O. Co.
„ Knight of St George	1933	Durant	6	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Melpomene	1043	Perini	7	A.-H. Lloyd's S.N. Co
„ Berenice	1707	Trobitz	8	A.-H. Lloyd's S.N. Co
„ Asia	2322	Russell	13	W. & A. Graham & Co

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
7	Arara (s)	Mackinlay	Cardiff, July 13.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
7	Deramore (s)	Forbes	Pondichery.
	Arabia (s)	Simpson	Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.
	Busheer (s)	Forbes	Marmagao.
	Booldana (s)	Cowper	Tuticorin.
	Clio (s)	Rea	Aden and Hull.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship W. H. Corsar, Brown, for Calcutta.
Steamer Knight of St. George, Durant, for Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
2	Wardha s	Stevenson	Mauritius, June 23.
	Engineer s	Jeffrey	Liverpool, July 2.
	Assel bq	Gilmour	Sourabaya Java, Jy. 3.
	Assumption bq	Marcomble	Bourbon, July 4.
3	Kapurthala s	Turner	Singapore, July 20.
	Coconada s	Calder	Rangoon, July 26.
	Niobe s	Rassovetch	Colombo, July 28.
	Lawada s	Nailer	Mauritius, July 16.
	Castledale s	Weatherh'd	Delagoa Bay, July 12.

DEPARTURES.

August 2.—Steamers Eupharates, Shahzada, Akaba and Maharani.
August 3.—Barques Norman, Macleod, and Pharo.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
2	Goa s	......	Bombay.
3	Clan Grant s	......	Calcutta.
	Malda s	......	Calcutta.
	Retriever s	......	Calcutta.
5	Goorkha s	......	London.
	Roma s	......	Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
3	Clan Grant s	......	London.
	Goa s	......	Calcutta.
	Malda s	......	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 7.

From Liverpool.

Branksome Hall s—55 cases school slates, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

From Glasgow.

Clan Sinclair s—1 hogshead whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Asia s—2 octaves of whisky, Benn, Ashley and Co ; 135 cases whisky, Sorabjee Cawasjee ; 4 casks whisky, S H Bottlewalla ; 51 cases gingerwine, 51 cases whisky, and 25 cases rum, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From London.

Kerbela s—6 cases stationery, N Cumroodin.
Ganges s—4 packages provisions, Phillips and Co.
Clan Murray s—1 hogshead whisky, R Ramchandra and Co.
Peninsular s—5 cases medicine, J Visram; 14 cases hams and bacon, Eduljee Bejonjee, 2 cases perambulators, S C Majoo ; 13 cases medicine, T Bhanjee ; 22 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co.

From Antwerp.

Atrato s,—30 bales straw boards, D Shaik Adam ; 21 cases paper, S A S Dawood.
Clio s,—100 casks alizarine dye, S Narayen and Co.

From Hull.

Clio s,—50 cases matches, A H Dawoodbhoy ; 15 cases matches, C Alibhoy ; 200 cases matches, S A S Dawoodbhoy ; 25 cases matches, E Dawoodbhoy.

From Trieste.

Imperator s,—11 bales brown paper, E Ebramjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 7.

For Liverpool.

Asia s—900 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co ; 37 bales wool, K Khialdass ; 400 bales wool, G Tooleedas.
Niagara s—6,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, M Govindram ; 499 cwts myrabolums, D Sassoon and Co.
Worsley Hall s—3,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co.

For Hull.

Clio s—3,000 cwts wheat, Tod Duraut.

For Havre.

Labourdonnais s—250 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld.

For Dunkirk.

Knight of St George s—2,100 cwts rapeseeds, The Bombay Co, Ld.

For Antwerp.

Atrato s—41,999 cwts rapeseed, D P Batha and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 7,998 cwts rapeseed, E Spinner and Co.

For Venice.

Berenice s—200 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co ; 1,000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

For Hongkong.

Bormida s—2 cwts bedelliam, Anundjee Hemraj ; 28 bales twist, S Sheudutrai.
Khiva s—48 bales twist, P F Talati ; 90 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co ; 21 bales twist waste, S Dadabhoy ; 600 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.
Melpomene s—100 bales twist, S J David and Co.

For Kobe.

Khiva s—100 bales twist, S J David and Co.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Clubs. Fresh shipments received monthly by the Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

OUR CELEBRATED TEA.—We guarantee our fresh Consignment of IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE to be of excellent quality and unrivalled flavour. Price 1 Re. per lb. Liberal discounts to large buyers. MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

KIPFELS—To be had at PEARSE'S, 7, Church Gate Street.

AUCTION SALE of Colonel LaTouche's valuable Household Furniture, Schiedmayer's Piano, Harmonium, &c., at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, to-day at 1 p.m.

KIOTO! KIOTO! KIOTO! Our new stock to hand. Disappointed customers and those who have registered their orders please apply sharp.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOUNG LADIES LITERARY CLASS will meet at Albert Hall, Alexandra Girls' School Building, on STAURD AY next, at 4 p.m.

WANTED an experienced SALESMAN for an Import business. Liberal salary for a first-rate man. Apply by letter to A. B. C., care of th is paper.

WANTED Pupils for English, Music, Painting, and Needlework by an experienced Lady. Terms no consideration.—Address "837," care of this paper.

SIGNOR ALFREDO P. HARE, of the Royal College of Music, Naples, is open to an engagement as BANDMASTER. Piano and singing lessons also. Unexceptionable testimonials. Address A. P. HARE, Kaporthalla, Punjab.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, 65, Apollo Street.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

EMMA BRAINERD RYDER, M.D., Consultation Rooms at Albert Hall (Alexandra Girls School), Fort.—Hours 7 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

FOR SALE at the Sassoon Reformatory a new VICTORIA, a DOG-CART, and a PONY CART. Apply to the Superintendent, Grant Road.

VERY FRESH SMOKED HAMS FOR SALE at the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, at 13 annas per pound.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

DAHLIA BULBS, CALADIUMS, loose Garden Seeds, Garden Tools. Illustrated lists free.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

RS. 34-8 per month for two years will secure you a brand new SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

JUST RECEIVED a large Supply of MUSICAL BOXES playing Native Tunes, with 1, 2, and 4 Springs and with Dancing Girls, &c., Rs. 80, 100, 150, 250, 400 to Rs. 1,000. STEFFENAUER & Co., Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports ports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 10 per year.

REGULATION GLOVES.—For Wear with Khaki 2 Buttons and Thumb pieces as Horse Guards, sealed pattern, Rs. 4 per pair. New consignment now landed.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay, Poona and Secunderabad.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

JUST RECEIVED HIGH-CLASS TEAS From Newton's "Chahpore" Tea Estate,
SHAHPORE, KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB.

	Re. a.	
Orange Pekoe	1 2	per lb.
Universal Mixture, consisting of Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, and Broken Pekoe, with a small quantity of fine Young Hyson	0 14	„
Pekoe	0 13	„
Broken Pekoe	0 12	„
Broken Tea	0 10	„

In handsome leaden packets of one pound each. Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and upwards shortly expected. Special terms to Traders, Messes, and Clubs.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
Sole Agents.
32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CIVIL SURGEONS AND DISPENSARIES.

PURE COLD-DRAWN MEDICINAL CASTOR OIL in quart bottles, any quantity available.

Price per doz.	Rs. 6.
Burning Castor Oil, per maund	Rs. 12.

Apply to
SUPERINTENDENT, CENTRAL PRISON,
Allahabad.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches. PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which "HUNYADI" *the word forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a* RED DIAMOND.

TRADE MARK.

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,
and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.
Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

THE STANDARD.
A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 63 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHEN it is remembered that a Life Assurance Contract may not fail to be fulfilled for a quarter or even half a century after being entered into, it will be readily understood how important it is to the Policy-holder that the past record as well as the present management of the Office should be of the highest possible character. The Standard has a long record of past good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £6,800,000; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.
Bombay Branch:
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.

N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST arrived a fresh supply of best genuine MOCHA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each.

One handsone and stylish new English-built VICTORIA, made to order, by "Fulker," light for one or a pair of Arabs.

One elegantly built new circular-fronted Miniature BROUGHAM, by Watson of Lowestoft, lined with best real Moroccos throughout and suitable for one or a pair of Arabs.

One second-hand CANOE LANDAU with patent hood and hand-brake, in very good order.

One C-Spring CANOE BAROUCHE, by Laurie and Marner, in thorough good order.

Circular and single-seated English-built second-hand BROUGHAMS, by different Makers, in good order.

A pair of handsome young grey Arab Horses, well-matched and go very well together.

Sets of fresh English Brass and Plated Single Harness.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 7.

ON the resumption of business in London yesterday after the holidays, Silver was lower, and the evening's quotation, both through Reuter and private channels, shows a decline of ⅛d. from last Friday's rate, at 42⅞d. per oz. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower in Fours and ⅛ in 4½ per cents., at £67⅜ and £69½, respectively. Consols were ⅛ down, at 98⅜; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 107¾. The market rate of discount was up ¼ per cent. both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 2½ and 3 per cent., respectively. French Rentes in Paris were ½ per cent. higher, at 85.

In the General Produce Markets no change from Friday's prices is reported from Mincing Lane; and in Wheat the only alteration wired is an advance of 2d. per cental in No. 2 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet after a small day's business, the total sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, inclusive of 600 Surats. Spot prices were unaltered; but American Arrivals were 1-33d. higher for November to January deliveries and 1-64d. in all nearer positions. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 11 5-16 cents in New York; but Futures for September were 5 points higher, at 10·26, and for the present month they were 3 points up, at 10·70 cents. There have been no Receipts at the U. S. Ports or shipments to Great Britain or the Continent of Europe during the present week.

Spinners have been in our local Cotton Market to a much smaller extent than was the case yesterday, and the reported purchases from godown hardly exceed 600 bales, half of which was Wadwan, at Rs. 207-11; and the balance Barsee, at Rs. 221; Compta, at Rs. 215; and Western, at Rs. 219 per candy. The tone was quiet at closing, and quotations were quite unchanged all round for ready stuff. For contracts in the new crop the feeling was rather easier, and the three grades of Bengal, for January delivery, have been quoted at Rs. 180, Rs. 189, and Rs. 201, respectively; and "Good" Broach, at Rs. 233; but we have not heard of anything fresh having been booked.

WHEAT has been without particular movement to-day; business has continued to be on quite a small scale, and the tone of the market has remained quiet with prices generally unaltered.

SEEDS also are still quiet, and only a moderate business has been done in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*; but we quote the rates for these as before, and also for other descriptions, in which there is nothing to speak of doing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	60	bales.
Wheat	9,088	cwt.
Linseed	2,378	„
Rapeseed	13,531	„
Poppy seed	889	„
Ground nuts	595	„
Castor seed	1,473	„

FREIGHTS.—Cargo has been booked for Liverpool to-day at 21s. 6d. to 22s. per ton; but there is still very little business passing, and we call the market quiet, previous rates being generally quoted.

EXCHANGE has been quiet but fairly steady at yesterday's rates, without, however, any business of moment transpiring either way. Three months' sight Credits have been saleable at 1s. 4 11-32d. for all this month, 1s. 4⅝d. to the end of the year, and 1s. 4 13-32d. for next year. Bank Telegraphic for future transfer has been obtainable at the ready rate, but has not been wanted. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 4 5-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4½d.	„
Credits	do.	1s. 4 11-32d.	„
Francs	do.	1·72¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has continued steady, 100⅛ having been the rate for Four per cents. for cash and for the nearer account throughout the day, September settlement having been quoted at 100⅜, but with little business passing on any line. 103⅞, nominal, is again quoted for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES have been quiet with little enquiry for any kind of scrip; but Mill shares have, in a few cases, shown some improvement. Colaba Land and Mill are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 705; Luckmidas Khimjee are Rs. 7½ dearer, at Rs. 992½; and Manockjee Petit have advanced Rs. 5, say to Rs. 1,210. Imperial, on the other hand, have declined Rs. 2½ to Rs. 575; and James Greaves are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 695. Fort Press shares are Rs. 25 higher, at Rs. 1,500; Manmar Press are Rs. 2½ down, at Rs. 257½. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 50 up for the first issue, at Rs. 3,650, and Rs. 5 for the others, at Rs. 915. Bank of Bombay shares have further advanced Rs. 2½, closing this evening at Rs. 977½ per share.

[For latest Stock and Share Prices see page 3.]

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 6.

10 p.m.	81·8

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7.

6 a.m.	77·5
10 a.m.	78·4
2 p.m.	81·5
4 p.m.	79·9

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(AUGUST 5.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

Section Bangkok-Saigon still interrupted.

Cable between Java and Sumatra interrupted. Telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving Anjer daily.

Cable San Juan del Sur to Panama right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p m. of the 6th Aug. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.*	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	7	7	54	...	28
Suez	7	7	15	1	15

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 6th Aug. 1889.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	30	...	1
„ Kurrachee	...	10	...	2
„ Madras	...	55	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 7.—Pressure has decreased in Jacobabad and a few stations in Guzerat, Khandeish, and Bombay. In Decan and elsewhere the barometer has risen and briskly to rapidly over the eastern half of India. The depression, which is now filling up, has advanced into the Central Provinces, the centre lying near Seoni. Wind circulates cyclonically around the depression, and elsewhere it is normal. Monsoon directions prevail. Monsoon is moderate at the head of the Bay, and fresh to strong on the west coast districts. Temperature is below normal in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Madras, and above elsewhere. There is hardly any rain in Upper India from Behar to the Indus or Sind. Elsewhere rain is general, and in the central and western districts heavy.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—July 30, at Saugor, C.P., the wife of Captain E B Anderson, R A, of a daughter.

BOOTH—June 10, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Barrack Sergeant J W Booth, Military Works, of a son.

CRAWFORD—July 29, at Meerut, the wife of the Rev John Crawford, B D, Church of Scotland Chaplain, of a daughter.

JUDGE—August 3, at Dehra Dun, the wife of Captain C B. Judge, 2nd "Prince of Wales' Own" Goorkhas, of a daughter.

STEVENS—August 4, at Allahabad, the wife of Richard H Stevens, of a son.

THOMPSON—August 2, at Dinapur, the wife of the Rev W F Thompson, Chaplain of Dinapur, of a daughter.

DEATH.

RICHARDSON—July 22, at Cuttack, Mary Margaret Woolmore, widow of the late Charles Weisted Richardson, late 5th Bengal Light Cavalry, and eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Tristram C Squire, aged 76 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1889.

THOUGH Lord Randolph Churchill's advice that England should quit Egypt as quickly as possible in order to make friends of France and Turkey is ill-timed with respect to the fact that the English troops are actually defending the southern border against the Soudanese, yet we must do Lord Randolph the justice to say that it is an old advice of his that he repeats, and that he believes the further defence of Egypt would readily be undertaken by others. Moreover, England need not bundle out of the Nile delta and valley neck and crop in order to satisfy his policy. She has only to set a date for her departure, and even if it is five years hence, French and Turkish susceptibilities would probably be lulled by the promise. Lord Randolph's general range of view with respect to England's ocean communications have to be taken account of in explaining any seeming abruptness in his counsel regarding the evacuation of Egypt. Lord Randolph for years past has been the accepted leader of a small but increasing body of influential politicians, who not only consider Egypt to be in our hands an unnecessary irritant to the feelings of the Sultan and of the French Republic, but who consider Egypt and with it the Suez Canal to be strategically useless to us. Chinese Gordon, as we have before pointhd out, held that we should evacuate the Eastern Mediterranean and even abandon Malta, so as to be able in an emergency to strengthen the Channel fleet with the ironclads which he would post at Gibraltar to close the egress from the Mediterranean. Lord Randolph would give up Gibraltar and apparently retain Malta, though he holds that, as at present armed, it would not stand a bombardment. Those who with Lord Randolph consider the Suez Canal useful as a commercial communication in peace times, deem it quite out of the question as a war route for troops and stores to the East. In their eyes it is immaterial to England who holds the canal. For in war time she would use it in no circumstances, and in peace time no one would want to block it. Taking the map of the world, these critics divide the British Empire into three main sections. Great Britain and the home islands they count as one part; Canada and the West Indies as another; and the East, including therein the Cape of Good Hope and everything eastward of it up to the western shores of America, as the third.

Reckoning the United Kingdom as dependent on the absolute control of the seas, owing to the need for imported food, these persons then go on to select the best trade routes connecting it with the outlying and food-supplying sections, and to consider what allies are essential to permanent security. Other goods may use various routes, but food for the home populations is the first desideratum. To Canada of course there is one track, and that is safe. To the West Indies the route passes the United States, and to Jamaica it passes Cuba (we may leave out Brazil), and if we desire to reach the West Indies, the friendship of Washington and Madrid becomes a factor that cannot be disregarded. To the East there are now two routes. Some day there will be a third, but we can disregard it at present. Of the two, one lies by the Mediterranean Sea and the Suez Canal; the other by the Cape of Good Hope. For the safety of the first, England requires the friendship of every Mediterranean power. Especially no power, however strong at sea, can make sure of using the Suez Canal if hostile navies have free egress from the Black Sea or hostile armies occupy Palestine and Syria. For the security of the Cape route the good-will of France and Spain alone is required. Again, if England now abandon Egypt, France will take it up under convention with Turkey, and its use will be preserved to England while France and England are at peace. France will be conciliated. Here then are the advantages of withdrawing from Egypt. We secure one route to India, and, so far as France, the second naval Power, is concerned, enlist her co-operation. Lord Randolph and his friends go further than a desire to surrender Egypt. They would also surrender Gibraltar. Egypt to France, the rock of Gibraltar to Spain. The suggestion of the surrender of Gibraltar stands on a different footing to that of Egypt, because Gibraltar absolutly belongs to us. Yet from a point of view of material interest the retention of one is as difficult to justify according to the school whose views we are now considering as that of the other. And there are not wanting professional men, moreover, who add that the Rock of Gibraltar also is practically useless to us, that with Spain against us, though we might hold the Rock itself, we could not use the harbour, and so could have no power in the straits. Colonel Parnell, R.E., wrote to this effect, and he was, we believe, C. R. E. at the Rock for years. Malta, as a strong arsenal in the Mediterranean, from which to manœuvre our troops and ships in aid of our allies in those regions, there has been, so far as we know, no suggestion to surrender other than that set forth in General Gordon's Memorandum. Malta is a crown colony that belongs to no one but us, and its possession by us wounds no sen sibilities. Gibraltar on the contrary is part of Spain, and if we wish to make a fine country and a fine people faster friends of ours than they are already, we may give Spain back Gibraltar with a good grace. That is, we think, what Colonel Parnell means. With the United States, France, and Spain with us, we can afford to disregard the rest of the Powers as dangerously hostile factors, and our communications throughout the world will be secure, or at all events easily secured by our fleets. The coasts of the United Kingdom will still be open to attack from the eastward, but the enemy will come from one direction, and can be directly met.

For years past the friendship of France has been urged upon Government after Government as the natural alliance for England to make, yet with complete ill-success, Lord Salisbury being apparently influenced by the undisguised ill-humour of Prince Bismarck at his reluctance to join the Central Powers. The French are a liberal people. They are our equal in civilization, our superiors in many things, and similar in all we hold most valuable. They are very jealous of our colonial supremacy, but are not a colonizing people strictly speaking. That is, their numbers do not increase so as to propel them forward to new countries. They will not interfere with us. They are a warlike people and a proud people. They are our neighbours, bound by the closest ties of popular affection. They admire our institutions and they like us. Our histories have much in common. They would be our best friends if we only would let them. It is true they declined to help us in Egypt, but, after all, except as a kindness to Egypt, have we done much for our own advantage in pursuing our policy of interference in that country? Have we not lost many invaluable lives and spent much treasure to no purpose? These are the questions Lord Randolph Churchill with an eye to the future puts before the country. Are there no better ways indeed in which to spend British blood and British treasure? We are far from saying that Lord Randolph's view covers the whole field; but General Gordon, whose *coup d'œil* was very far-reaching, was substantially of the same opinion in regard to the risk of endeavouring to maintain communications through the canal during a great war. It is worth while to consider the additional independence and directness that will be gained to English trade and to English war communications by the opening of another great inter-oceanic water-way—the canal through the Isthmus of Panama. Here also, it is worth noticing, we shall find the same three Powers in our path, always our natural allies, viz., the United States, France, and Spain. Here also we shall find most important matters to consider in connection with the West Indies, that casket of gems of the Carribean Sea, Froude happily called these islands the Bow of Achilles. The bow is yet unstrung, the casket closed. The Antilles still await the master mind that will make of them something better than a *congerie* of Negro-debating societies. Indeed, England has so much half-developed territory, some of it even in a retrogressive condition on her hands, that she cannot afford to take an active interest for long in lands not immediately concerning her. Egypt probably is one of these. Certainly with Aden and Perim strongly held by us, Egypt could never be a menace in the hands of another country. She may become a serious embarrassment in our own if we have to find a garrison of forty thousand men to hold her territory while war is raging elsewhere.

THE judgment lately delivered by Mr. Justice Bayley in the case of Hussumbhoy Visram and others *vs.* the British India Steam Navigation Company is of the greatest importance to shippers, and calls for careful attention on the part of all merchants. The Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court decided that the defendants had damaged a number of bags of sugar by negligently stowing them in a hold wet with water brought on board by logs of timber previously shipped, and gave verdict for the plaintiff, contingent on the opinion of the High Court on the question whether the defendants were protected by the "exceptions" in the bill of lading. Of the case itself as presented to the Small Cause Court we have nothing to say, as we cannot imagine that the B. I. S. N. Co., a line only second to the P. and O. Co. in importance and standing, would have departed from their usual custom and denied responsibility for stowage had there not been other and very strong objections to the claim set up by the plaintiffs. We desire now to call the attention of the mercantile community to the judgment of the High Court only on the bill of lading, a judgment against which there is no appeal. It is distinct enough; "the defendants were protected from liability by the terms of their bill of lading covered by the words and accidents, loss, or damage from any act, neglect, or default whatsoever of the pilot, master, or mariners, or other servants of the company . . . . excepted." Surely it may now be inferred that a shipowner by inserting any clauses he likes into a bill of lading is able to free himself from all obligations incurred on the ordinary contract of a carrier. If the company are not responsible for putting bags of sugar in pools of water it is impossible to imagine what kind of damage they are responsible for, and though in a note to their bill of lading they imply that proper claims will be paid, they are evidently not legally bound to recognize any loss or damage. We are assured that the judgment is very good law on this particular bill of lading. Though, from the professional point of view, shippers are fools to allow their goods to be carried on such terms, we must admit they have some excuse for failing to perceive that the company were exempted from the duty of stowing their goods properly. If there is one custom recognized in the Bombay shipping trade it is that the shipowner is responsible for stowage. Even Mr. Justice Bayley thinks it was the duty of the defendants to supply a seaworthy steamer. We think a further reference to this particular bill of lading will show that the company are bound to do nothing of the sort, and that they are protected by their "exceptions," which allow of any defect latent or otherwise in the hull, machinery, &c., so that the vessel might have gone to sea with a big hole in her bow evident to the captain without the owners being held responsible. The decision has created already, we understand, a considerable flutter in the native bazaar, and it will cause shippers to pay a little more attention to the wording of their bills of lading in connection with the coasting trade. Fortunately for the foreign export and import trade the bill of lading question has been pretty well thrashed out, and it is generally admitted that the owners of the vessel must bear the responsibilities of stowage.

WE have had a number of other bills of lading placed at our disposal, and we find that in the Hall Line and MacIver Line forms the same exceptions appear, but they are guarded by the saving clause "not resulting in any case from want of due diligence by owners, servants, or managers." In the Anchor Line bill of lading latent defects in the hull, machinery, &c., are excepted, provided all reasonable means have been taken to make the vessel seaworthy, and nothing is said about stowage or negligence of servants of the company, except as regards the pilot, master, or crew in the management or navigation of the ship. Neither the Wilson Line nor the City Line say anything about latent defects in hull, machinery, &c., or negligence of servants. The P. and O. Company do not allude to latent defects in hull, machinery, &c., and everybody knows that they do not decline responsibility for bad stowage. We have now said enough to call the attention of shippers to the fact that by the late decision of the High Court shippers under such bills of lading as those of the B. I. S. N. Company have no legal right to any claim for damages of any kind whatsoever, and we say more than that—they have no legal right to demand a seaworthy vessel. Fortunately with a company of such high standing as the B. I. S. N. Company there is no fear of such a catastrophy, but there is much need for all shippers to more carefully inspect the bills of lading and decline to accept clauses such as we have objected to.

IT is reported from Chittagong that the Lushai Chief Lingpunga is expected to carry out his threatened raid early in September into the Chengri Valley. The people of the neighbourhood have taken alarm, and a police post has accordingly been established at Foormoorung.

A TELEGRAM has been received from the British Consul-General at Bagdad, dated 6th August, as follows:—"Outbreak of cholera at Lower Euphrates reported." Another message says—"Owing to pestilence in Yaman, ten days' quarantine in Lazaretto, near Jeddah imposed on arrivals from Yaman Coast."

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations will meet in the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturdays, the 7th and 14th days of September.

A MEETING of the Parsee community, called by the Punchayet in compliance with the requisition which was signed a few days ago, is expected to be held in the Albless Baugh in about a fortnight's time. Most of the speeches, we are informed, will be in Guzerati.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the following allowances for Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers in Bengal:—(1) Rs. 200 per mensem to officers whose emoluments amount to Rs. 700 and upwards per mensem; (2) Rs. 100 per mensem to officers whose emoluments are less than Rs. 700 per mensem.

THE Government of India has recommended to the India Office that the minimum and maximum age for candidates for the Indian Forest Service, should be fixed at 18 and 21 years, respectively.

IT is probable that in addition to the Revenue Secretariat, one or two more of the Secretariats may remain behind at Simla this winter, owing to the dismantling of Loudon's Buildings, Calcutta.

THE work on the Delhi-Kalka Railway is in rapid progress, more especially near Amballa, and it is hoped, ere long, that the minor bridges will be completed. The Tanpi, Umla, and Markanda bridges are no small difficulties to be overcome, for though there is no rain just now; at times heavy floods come down, owing to heavy rain in the hills, and retard work on them.

THE rainfall for last week on the Vehar and Tulsi Lakes was small. On Vehar Lake it was 1 inch 49 cents as against 7 inches 57 cents for the corresponding week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year is still much ahead. On Vehar Lake it was 63 inches 95 cents compared with 54 inches 84 cents a year ago. On Tulsi Lake the rainfall was 1 inch 78 cents for the week corresponding with 10 inches 35 cents last year; while for the year it was 71 inches 68 cents, or 11 inches 43 cents more than at the same date in 1888.

TO avoid the inconvenience and expense to which the European inhabitants of Lanowli are put, in consequence of their having to go to Wadgaon for civil and criminal work, writes the *Deccan Herald*, the Government of Bombay have been pleased to direct that the Subordinate Judge and the Mamlatdar at Wadgaon should hold their respective courts for the disposal of civil and criminal cases on stated days in each month, and that care should be taken that the days on which the Mamlatdar may visit Lanowli do not clash with those on which the Subordinate Judge may hold his Court there, unless the building rented for the purpose can accommodate them both. A rental of Rs. 20 per mensem has been sanctioned.

THE *Hobby-Horse*, in whose pages the last Rossetti letters have appeared, is one of the most eccentric magazines of our time. It prides itself on stooping to no popular taste. It neither advertises nor lets out any portion of its pages for advertisements. It makes a particular point of paying its contributors only by the honour of appearing in its pages. The type and paper belong to a by-gone age. Rossetti is its presiding deity, and style its particular hobby. Once, according to the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier*, it refused an article of Gladstone's because the editor did not consider his style worthy of the sacred pages.

A FATAL accident is reported to have occurred in the Austrian Tyrol, the victims being a local guide and a Viennese tourist named Klein. It appears that the latter and a companion had undertaken to take some measurements and observations on the Gross Glockner Peaks for the Austrian Tourist Club, of which both were members. After accomplishing their task, in which they were assisted by a guide, they began the descent, taking the dangerous paths by way of Bockkarscharte, which leads from the Rauris mountain to Gastein. On the Bockkarscharte they met a party of three officers on their way to the Gross Glockner. The parties then agreed to exchange guides, and this, it seems, led to the catastrophe, as the new guide of Herr Klein and his companion, by name Peter Pichler, was not provided with the implements needed for the descent. Shortly after the two parties separated, Pickler lost his footing and dragged the two tourists with him down a precipice, with the result that the one, Herr Klein, was killed, and the other severely injured.

TWENTY-FIVE French Government clerks, whose congratulatory letters to General Boulanger were recently discovered in his cupboard, will be dismissed before the end of the month.

A SENSATIONAL story comes from Johnstown that a diver, who has explored the bottom of the river beneath the arches of the stone viaduct, reports that hundreds of bodies are lying there, one upon another, held down by tons of steel wire that has been wrapped and twisted into a mass of unknown proportions.

WHEN the Bulgarian Government made inquiries, the other day as to the arming of 30,000 Servian Reservists, the answer was that it was to put down brigandage. M. Tauschanowitch, the Servian Home Secretary, now declares that there are only twenty-four brigands at large in the country. It is no wonder then that the further question should be asked, "Do you need 30,000 extra troops to put down twenty-four brigands?

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S son, Russell, who is under heavy recognisances to appear for trial in New York, on a charge of libel, has left for England. His trip abroad will be a very short one. He distinguished himself once more, says a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, the day before his departure by publishing in *Judge*, a comic New York paper, of which he is proprietor and editor, a political cartoon representing the President in the guise of a tamer of wild beasts With his whip he has just reduced them to subjection and thoroughly cowed even the boldest of them. The heads and faces of the animals crouching at tamer Harrison's feet are those of Vice-president Levi P. Norton, Mr. Blaine, Secretary Rusk, Secretary Proctor, Secretary Noble, and, in fact, the entire Cabinet.

ADDITIONAL evidences are furnished every month of the gradual decay of the finished iron trade of the North of England. Many causes have tended to this end, but the principal reason is to be found in the fact that steel has slowly but surely been taking the ground. The better facilities now provided for the cheap and rapid production of steel rails has completely driven the iron rail trade out of the market. Works previously employed in the finished iron trade have, to a large extent, been metamorphosed into steel works; and it seems reasonable to suppose that as the steel age advances, this transition will be more and more marked.

IT is understood that Colonel Lemessurier, the present Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department, is in favour of reducing the strength of the engineering establishment of the province, by at least seven men. This, if carried out, will probably press somewhat severely on those officers who desire to take leave.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE DERVISH RISING.

DISCOVERY OF IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

WIDESPREAD TREASON.

CAIRO, AUG. 7.

Quantities of documents have been found in Wad-el-Njumi's camp and on the bodies of some of the Sheiks.

Their contents prove the existence of widespread treason throughout Egypt.

Many highly placed officials and leaders of native society are implicated.

Their arrests are imminent.

TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM SERRAS.

The Egyptian troops which occupied Serras have been withdrawn.

According to fresh orders they will proceed to Matuka.

THE SHEIK LOYALTY TO NJUMI.

THE DEATH ROLL INCREASED.

CAIRO, AUG. 6.

In a further communication concerning the action at Toski it is stated that eighteen Sheiks had fallen round the spot where Wad-el-Njumi lost his life.

They had evidently, observing the danger their leader was in, gathered round him in order to protect him against the Egyptian forces.

Two hundred bodies in addition to those of the Sheiks have been discovered. They were discovered in the hills north of Bellana.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

TWO IRONCLADS IN COLLISION.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

The naval manœuvres commenced yesterday.

Just as the vessels were leaving Spithead an unfortunate accident occurred.

The Invincible and the Black Prince, which were in close quarters, collided and sustained damage.

The former was so seriously damaged that she was unable to proceed to sea; the latter being only slightly damaged proceeded.

[The Invincible, 2nd class armoured vessel, 16 guns, 6,010 tons, 4,830 N. H. P., 490 men, was in command of Captain Arthur Brooke, C.B.; the Black Prince, armoured vessel, 28 guns, 9,210 tons, 5,770 N. H. P., 697 men, was commanded by Captain A. P. M. Lake.]

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND OUR QUICK-FIRING GUNS.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

The Emperor William was greatly delighted with the new quick-firing guns in use on the cruisers now at Spithead, and has ordered a quantity to be manufactured for use on board vessels of a similar class in the German Navy.

DEPARTURE OF THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.

The Pacific Squadron has started for the Bering Straits under sealed orders.

THE CONDITION OF CRETE.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

Turkey has become alarmed at the Greek and Russian Notes which have been addressed to the Porte concerning the disturbed condition of Crete.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NILE CAMPAIGN.

CAIRO, AUG. 6.

The Egyptian troops have occupied Serras.

General Grenfell returns to Cairo on the 10th instant.

THE BRITISH POLICY IN EGYPT.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

In the House of Commons last night Colonel Gourlay, junior member for Sunderland, asked whether Her Majesty's Government intended to instruct the Egyptian Government to re-occupy old Dongola and Berber.

The Right Hon. W. H. Smith in reply said that Government cannot instruct the Egyptian Government just as if it were a British department, nor was it disposed to recommend the occupation of the two places named. He added that the policy of the British in Egypt was unchanged, and she would maintain her promise to defend the Egyptian frontier.

THE CRITICAL CONDITION OF CRETE.

CANEA, AUG. 7.

The state of affairs in Crete is daily becoming more serious. Complete anarchy prevails throught the island, and conflicts between the insurgents and the Turkish troops are constantly occurring.

ATHENS, AUG. 6.

The Greek Government has issued a Note to the Powers, urging them to intervene in Crete and restore order; otherwise, the Note adds, Greece will be obliged to protect her own subjects in that quarter.

THE PRUSSIAN DRAGOONS.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

H. M. the Queen yesterday received at Osborne the members of the deputation from the Prussian Dragoon Guards who arrived from Berlin. The senior officer of the deputation, addressing Her Majesty, said the regiment hoped she would long be their commander.

Her Majesty thanked the deputation for specially coming over to England, and expressed the gratification she felt at being appointed Honorary Commander.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

The Emperor is so delighted with the warm reception he has met with on all sides in England that he has expressed his determination to prolong his stay until Friday.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

The fleet off Spithead has dispersed for the naval manœuvres which are now to take place

POLITICAL AGENCY AT GILGIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 7.

The *Pioneer* reports that the Gilgit Political Agency has been formally re-established. It will consist of a British officer in charge with two assistants and a medical officer.

Captain Durand is appointed Agent, and he has one assistant and a doctor now with him. The party will winter at Gilgit or in the neighbouring frontier States.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8¼ „ „	6-3¼
40s Mule Twist	0-9
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 1-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	85
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67⅞
4½ per cent. „	69½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅞
Bar Silver	42⅛d.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal offices. Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, C.S.I., presided, and the others present were:—Colonel Merewether, Major Selby, Dr. Blaney, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Fazulbhoy Visram, M. N. Banaji, and Mulji Bhawanidas.

THE TANSA LOAN.

There was laid on the table a memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding, for the information of the Committee, Government resolution on the subject of raising the instalment of Rs. 25,00,000 of the Tansa loan.

Mr. Barrow (the clerk) read the resolution, which was to the effect that the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay should be informed that the City of Bombay Municipal Act does not prescribe any procedure in respect of the form and mode of application for approval of loans to be named under section 109 of that enactment, and that Government, therefore, bearing in mind the instructions contained in the Government of India notification of 1st January 1889, directed in their resolution of the 8th of May last that the procedure laid down by the rules under the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, should be followed in all such cases. He should further be informed that the section of the Local Authorities Loan Act quoted by him does not exempt bodies like the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, which have borrowing powers conferred on them by special enactments from the operation of the rules framed under the Act as far as the procedure for the submission and consideration of applications for approval of laws is concerned. (2) Mr. Ollivant should be informed that though the Tansa water-works scheme has as a whole received the approval of this Government and of the Government of India, the specific sanction of that Government is clearly necessary to raise each instalment of the loan, and such sanction has, in the case of all previous instalments, been obtained. (3) The explanation given by Mr. Ollivant as regards the manner in which the period of forty years is to be calculated is satisfactory, and he may proceed to publish the application in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, but in view of the facts stated in Government memorandum, dated 23rd July 1889, he should be asked to change the dates for the raising of instalments mentioned in paragraph 5 of the statement of particulars appended to the application.

It was resolved that in recording the memorandum the Standing Committee express the opinion that the Commissioner should take counsel's opinion as to whether the Local Authorities Loan Act or any of the rules framed thereunder can in any way affect the borrowing powers possessed by the Municipality under the Act of 1888, or whether the Corporation would be bound by any procedure laid down in any rules framed under the Local Authorities Loan Act.

There was no other business of importance.

THE ABKARI "MINIMUM GUARANTEE."

The *Indian Spectator* says:—It is a matter of congratulation that to the overwhelming testimony of native experts, like Messrs. Wacha and Dantra, is now added that of such a singularly able and clear-headed Bombay journalist, as Mr. T. J. Bennet, with regard to the questionable system of what is facetiously called "minimum guarantee." In July number of the *Abkari*, the organ of the powerful Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, which has already won its first spurs in the battle-field of St. Stephen, that gentleman has contributed an interesting paper on this subject which for terseness and cogency of argument may surpass not a few ingeniously drafted blue-books on Abkari administration, annually published by the various local governments. In two columns of a closely reasoned paper he has, as it were, placed in a nutshell the whole question of the evil consequences of the minimum guarantee system. For the benefit of those of our lay readers who may still be innocent of the meaning of this abkari term we will quote Mr. Bennett's definition. The guarantee system really means that licenses for the sale of liquor will be granted to those applicants who guarantee to sell the highest minimum number of gallons. It is under this system that the abkari revenue in the Presidency has increased by leaps and bounds within the past few years. As Mr. Bennett properly observes, "Having given a guarantee the contractor places himself under a penalty in the event of his failure to sell up to the minimum, and for pure self-protection he pushes the sale of liquor, and resorts to all the means, licit and illicit, by which he can sell as many thousand gallons as he has contracted to sell." In short, the system, as the writer properly characterises it, is "an engine *powerful for forcing liquor upon populations who do not ask for it.*" It should, therefore, be done away with root and branch. This has been the opinion of the entire native community of the Presidency. And no Anglo-Indian contemporary has rendered more valuable service to the cause of abkari reform, and criticised with greater freedom and intelligence the mischievous policy of the local government with regard to its abkari arrangements, than the *Bombay Gazette*. It is, therefore, cause for congratulation that Mr. Bennett has spoken, and spoken with such vigour and reason at the very doors of the India Office. The value of such a criticism cannot be gainsaid, and it is to be hoped that the conscience of the Bombay Abkari Department will be so far aroused as to lead to a better and every way more moral system of raising the drink revenue.

THE PARELL SCANDAL.

YESTERDAY at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan the case of John Henry Clark *versus* David Mathewson, was again called on for hearing. Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Burder and Bayley, appeared for the prosecution and the defendant in person.

Hormusjee Rustomjee, a fitter living on Ripon Road, said he knew Clarke's wife. He remembered her coming to him about the end of last month and asking if there were any rooms to let in his locality. He heard that accused engaged a room for Clarke's wife for Rs. 3 or Rs. 4.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The Magistrate then proceeded to take further evidence in the assault case, David Mathewson *versus* John Henry Clarke.

Dr. John Gallagher, the House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, said he recognized the complainant Mathewson. He was brought to the hospital by P. C. No 713 G on the 24th June last at 1-50 p. m. He examined him and found an incised wound a quarter of an inch long and of the same depth below the left armpit and some abrasions and scratches. He saw marks of a bite on the right shoulder and a small abrasion. In his opinion the incised wound may have been caused by the blade of a penknife, Mathewson was detained in the hospital till the next morning.

Cross-examined by Mr Burder, witness said the knife which inflicted the incised wound could not have been five or six inches long. The wound was a clear incised one and appeared to have been caused by a sharp instrument. It was a recent wound.

This closed the case for the prosecution in the assault case. The Magistrate then formally committed both Mathewson and Clarke upon their respective charges—Mathewson on a charge of adultery and Clarke on a charge of causing grievous hurt with an instrument for cutting—to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

MRS. SPURGEON not only makes a specialty of supplying poor pastors with books, but often sends new bonnets to their wives.

POONA CRICKET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 7.

THE first foreign match of the season, the annual contest with the Parsees, has terminated in a dicisive victory for the visitors. Without in the least degree wishing to detract from their creditable performance, in fairness to Poona it must be pointed out that it was not represented by anything like its best team, nor were all those who were playing in perfect cricket condition, two of them being under the effects of recent attacks of fever, while the absence of Francis and Kilkelly, two excellent bats and useful bowlers, and of Morrice, the Poona Thornton, was severely felt. But nevertheless, after giving full weight to these considerations, the team that took the field on the 2nd and 3rd was quite up to the standard of the average Poona eleven, and the defeat which they experienced shows how great the improvement in Parsee cricket has been in recent years. In 1885 they were got rid of twice for under 30 runs each innings; in 1886 and 1887 they were heavily beaten in one innings; and it was not until last year that the tide began to turn, though too much stress need not be laid on the performances in that match, as the state of the wickets made the play so fluky as to afford little criterion of its quality. It is in batting that the Parsees have made so much improvement; the play is much more correct than it used to be, and their punishing powers have been greatly developed, though more is desirable in this direction. Driving is the best point of it, cutting and leg-hitting being still rather deficient. Their fielding is excellent, the picking-up being very clean, and the throwing-in smart and accurate. The field was well placed, this branch of the captain's duties being made easier by the excellence and straightness of the bowling. As regards the Poona team, their batting was disappointing.

There were several small double-figure scores made in a style which showed that the compilers were capable of much better things, notably by Cox, Page, and Carpenter; but long scores were needed, and there was nothing in the state of the ground to prevent them. Luard alone played up to his best form, and his first innings was equal to any played on the Poona ground this year. A strained wrist unfortunately handicapped him in his second effort. The bowling was not good, and the Parsees were quite worth the runs they made against it. Nor was the weakness of the bowling made up for by any super-excellence in the fielding. At first it was fairly smart and clean, but in the second innings these characteristics were lamentably wanting, and four or five not difficult catches were dropped. As the game was played, winning the toss was a piece of good fortune for the visitors, who thereby secured good light for the whole of both their innings, while on both days Poona had to finish late in the evening, nearly half their wickets falling after 6 p. m. The Parsee first innings was an exhibition of correct, but very slow cricket, considering the easiness of the wickets and bowling. Gagrat showed by far the best form; he has a strong defence, getting well over the ball and can punish a loose one. Patel is a batsman of the Hall and Barlow type; his play is tiresome to look at, but nobody can question its value. There were several double figures, and nearly all played in good form, the forward play being particularly good for men who are accustomed to play only on dead wickets; and on the whole we are inclined to think Poona were lucky in getting rid of them for so small a total as 167. In their second innings, though they made many more runs, the visitors did not exhibit nearly such good form. The batting was perhaps rather more free, but it was much more risky, many fluky snicks were made and many chances and half-chances were given. Gagrat, who was allowed a man to run for him under the mistaken impression he was crippled, made some fine hits, but was decidedly lucky, and Pavri still more so; an unfortunate mistake by the umpire in his favour costing Poona quite 60 runs. Writer, who helped to put on 45 for the last wicket, hit with great vigour and success, and the innings closed for the formidable total of 198. In the latter part of it the Poona fielding was very loose and slovenly, several good chances of running out being lost.

The Poona first innings, excepting Luard's brilliant performance, was not remarkable. Carpenter's punishing powers were in temporary abeyance, but the stand he made with Luard was most useful. Fitzclarence was all abroad to the slow bowling, but he did better with the fast. Page showed excellent form in his not-out innings of 14, and Leslie hit hard for 12. Piers was, what is called, 'boobied out' by Pavri—that is, run out by the bowler when backing up from his end. Now, no doubt, this is legitimate, but it is not genuine cricket. The noble game is a trial of skill, not of ignoble tricks, and the Parsees are now quite good enough cricketers to be able to dispense with dodges, which are more suitable for a team of clowns; and indeed with one or two exceptions they did play the game as it should be played. In their second venture, Poona showed up in much better form. The runs were made by more batsmen, and it was only the excellence of the fielding that prevented a much larger score being made, many fine hard hits only realizing one or two which were well worth more. Cox and Page made an excellent start. Fitzclarence's innings was a great improvement on his first, and Carpenter again made a long and patient stand, while Metcalf and Piers showed what good play they really are capable of. At 6-30 p. m., the hour fixed for drawing, there were still two wickets to go down, and the match might have been declared drawn, but the Poona captain agreed to go on, so that the Parsees might secure their well-earned victory, a concession that was warmly acknowledged by his Parsee confrere, and thus a well-contested and friendly match terminated.

POONA vs. PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will be so good as to find a place for this in your columns.

The Poona Gymkhana are coming next Friday and Saturday to play against the local Gymkhana. Will not some enterprising cricketer, like Mr. Patel or Mr. P. Kanga, arrange to play with them here with a Parsee team? The Poona men will, no doubt, be glad enough to have an opportunity of retrieving their defeat of last week at Poona; and as for the Parsees, there will be no difficulty in getting up a strong eleven to play with them a one-day's match, if not a two-day's one. It would be the means of establishing an annual return contest between the teams, which would continue to be one of the fixtures of the cricketing season.—Yours, &c.,

CRICKETER.

THE STRIKES AT BARODA.

THE correspondent who has kept us daily supplied with news of the strike at Baroda telegraphs as follows:—"There are errors of fact in the Baroda correspondence published in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*, regarding which I will not trouble you, as the subject has probably now become stale, save with regard to one important point. It is the assertion made, I trust unguardedly, in para. three that 'His Highness exhibited stubbornness and was determined not to suspend the Act.' This assumption is not only at variance with truth, but it is altogether gratuitous and unfair to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, who has not exhibited in this matter any stubborness from the very first, but on the contrary has shown very great moderation indeed, and which is admired here. The Gaekwar's invariable line of settled policy seems to be generally to season justice with mercy. No sane person would expect him to do more than this without good reason or sufficiently justifiable cause in this affair. However, he was, to my own knowledge, disposed to reconsider the alleged grievances in a specially liberal spirit. What more could he have done for the mahajans and their ignorant followers? On no account any encroachment on peace, order, and the law of the land could be tolerated, and their prestige must be fully maintained and upheld, even at a sacrifice. Really, it is the strikers who have exhibited blind stubbornness and were determined to have nothing short of the suspension of the Act at any cost. Please correct this misstatement in your next issue, and remove an unfavourable impression against a model sovereign, whose beneficent rule of his State is a bright example to many rulers in India and elsewhere."

THE CLOSE OF THE OPERA SEASON.

MR. HARRY STANLEY'S Opera Company is about to leave this side of India again for another year, and Saturday night concludes what has been, not only financially, but from an artistic point of view, the most successful the company has ever had in Bombay. Taking them all round, their talent is undeniable. The members are very young—most of them at any rate—and with the promise they now give, and the excellent training they get in playing so many different roles, there is no doubt they will make a most powerful company. When they opened in the Gaiety Theatre, Bombay, at the beginning of March, it was announced that the season should last for only a few weeks; but the weeks ultimately became months, and with the exception of a week or two, during which they played at Poona, they are here still, although finishing on Saturday. Excellent as were the performances, however, at the commencement of the opera season in March, it goes without saying the stay of the company would not have been so prolonged had not Mr. Harry Stanley, who considers art before his purse, secured the services of two artistes, who have for some years occupied the foremost place in Australia as operatists, to take lead in the production of a series of high-class operas. Mr. Charles Harding and his clever wife, Miss Gracie Plaisted, came, and their victory was easy. Their fame had preceded them. On the night of the 30th of March they were announced to open, Mr. Harding as Elvino and Miss Plaisted as Amina in "La Somnambula," and the Bombay people, expecting a treat, flocked to the Gaiety in crowds. The capacity of the little theatre was tested to the utmost, and it is no exaggeration to say, as on many more nights which followed, hundreds could not even secure a corner to stand in. The mass of operas which followed are too numerous to mention. Mr. and Mrs. Harding can undertake leading tenor and *prima donna*, respectively, in something like between thirty and forty operas, grand and comic. They certainly did not appear in as many in Bombay, the reason being that the repertoire of the Stanley Company included mostly the best and most popular comic operas; and it was therefore only occasionally a special treat was given by the production of such operas as "La Sonnambula," "Maritana," "Bohemian Girl," &c. As we have frequently had occasion to mention, the extraordinary versatility of Australia's leading operatists is something amazing. No matter what roles they have appeared in, they have proved themselves to have thoroughly mastered them—proved themselves diligent students of their art, into which they have thrown their whole soul. We often find ladies and gentlemen on the stage who can electrify an audience with the power and charm of their voices, but who cannot act in the least. It is as true likewise that very few of our leading actors, although, maybe, having some knowledge of music, can sing a note. It is indeed seldom we find two artistes like those now at the head of the Stanley Opera Company who can claim to be both actors and vocalists. Miss Plaisted, thanks to an early training, before she ever had any idea it would become useful to her on the stage, sings with such taste as only an artiste of high culture could do. It is no mere running over the notes. A sweet voice alone will not charm an audience, or bring people in crowds night after night for three months, to sit each night for three hours in sweltering heat. It requires something more than that. Added to this charmingly melodious voice, so well modulated, so thoroughly controlled, Miss Plaisted has a style peculiar to Americans—for it must be said, although Australia claims Mr. and Mrs. Harding as their own, and is proud of them, the lady is American by birth and the gentleman a *pucca* home-made Englishman—which always fascinates. The clever little lady is vivacity itself, full of life, tripping merrily all over the stage, when occasion demands it, as if she had no care in the world. It was this same vivacity and winning manner that enabled Minnie Palmer as Tina in "My Sweetheart" to conquer England; only Miss Plaisted aims at a higher class of work. It is difficult to make any particular selection from the many operas that have been staged by the Stanley Company since the beginning of the season; but perhaps in "Girofle-Girofla" and "La Perichole" Miss Plaisted's singular vivacity is most marked. Her rendering of "See how it sparkles" in the former opera is a wonderfully clever bit of singing and acting; but in the chorus "First-rate, excellent wine" she gives herself up so madly and merrily to fun with the two husbands she has married that it is impossible for the audience to restrain either enthusiasm or merriment. In "La Perichole" it is the same. In comic opera her Yum Yum in "The Mikado" is another most careful study. Coming to higher class opera, her Amina in "La Sonnambula" cannot fail to charm. Vocally, she is quite as good as in lighter roles; while her acting is surprising, showing that as an emotional actress she is quite as successful as a comedienne. Of Mr. Harding, much the same might be said as regarding his wife, so far as versatility is concerned. As actor or singer he is equally good. He has a powerful tenor voice, yet mellow in tone, which he seems to manage with the utmost ease; his voice has an extensive compass too, his notes, high or low, being distinctly clear. It is a question with him also which of his parts are his masterpieces. For a bit of good sound acting, his Elvino in "La Sonnambula" stands prominent, forming an excellent companion-portrait to Miss Plaisted's Amina. He could hardly be happier, however, than as Don Cæsar in "Maritana." The merry, rollicking soldier sits well upon him, and "Let me like a soldier fall" is one of the most effective solos he sings. Still, for a show of powerful acting and masterful singing, he excelled himself only last Saturday evening as Lionel in "Martha." In less important roles, such as Valentin in "Olivette" he exhibits a deal of humour, proving that he could make a good comedian if he chose.

The success achieved by introducing these two artistes into his company only encouraged Mr. Stanley to greater effort; and leaving his troupe in the hands of Mr. Harding he set sail for Australia to procure more talent. The return from Poona of the company has shown that his trip to Australia was not undertaken in vain. Mr. Lyddiard is a superb baritone, as everyone knows who has heard him as Count Arnheim in "The Bohemian Girl." Miss Santley, too, is a clever young lady, possessing a sweet, bell-toned voice, as witness her Nancy last Saturday in "Martha." Regarding the older members of the company, they were well known in Bombay long before this season. Undoubtedly a most valuable member is Mr. Pyne. Everything he does is perfect, although he perhaps shines most in comedy. Mr. W. Driscoll is a thorough comedian; always succeeding in making his audience laugh, without overstepping the bounds of legitimate acting. Mr. Fletcher is unequal. Some parts he plays admirably; others, the least said about the better. His General Boom and Captain de Merrimac are capital character studies. Mr. Stephenson is improving fast. At the commencement of the season, although he made many hits as a vocalist, he grossly overdid his acting in many cases. Now, there is hardly any character in which he appears but his impersonation is worthy of all praise. His Bambini in "La Fille du Tambour Major" and Florenstein in "The Bohemian Girl" are roles which seem to suit his style. At any rate, little fault can be found with them. Miss Fanny Stanley, a young lady of great promise, is a most conscientious actress. She does a lot of work, performing many and heavy parts. Miss Schlerika also gives great promise, more certainly as an actress than as a vocalist. She has a free and easy, yet natural style, which enables her to play parts in light comedy in a most winning fashion. Miss de Lorme has a quiet and unassuming manner which is very pleasing, and for so young a lady plays and sings most creditably. Added to those principals a thoroughly trained chorus of most melodious voices, there has not yet been produced an opera which has been anything but a success.

For this long and most delightful opera season Mr. Harry Stanley certainly deserves the best thanks of the Bombay public. There is little reason to doubt, then, when he appears on the stage to-morrow evening as General Boom, to take his farewell benefit, he will meet with an enthusiastic reception from a crowded house.

TOM CANNON, an American who claims to be the champion wrestler of the world, has arrived in Paris. He offers to bet 5,000 francs that he can make any adversary fall in a contest in which the rules and traditions of French wrestling shall be observed.

THE STAFF OF THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

A MEMORIAL has been addressed to His Excellency the Governor relative to the present staff of the Elphinstone College, to which we drew attention some time ago. The address is in the following terms:—

May it please your Excellency—It is with deep regret that the members of the Bombay Graduates' Association feel constrained to draw your Excellency's attention to the serious inconvenience and hardship caused to the students of the Elphinstone College by the Government having permitted the bulk of the permanent staff of professors of that College to be absent from duty at one and the same time from various causes which it is needless to examine. The Graduates' Association is very apprehensive that such a state of things, if continued for any length of time, is certain to prejudicially affect the real progress of the students and to impair the efficiency and discipline of an important institution.

The Graduates' Association acknowledges the difficulty your Excellency's Government has to contend against in the selection of proper persons to recruit the staff of the Elphinstone College when temporary vacancies occur, but it trusts that your Excellency's Government will minimise this evil by a larger exercise of the power contained in Rule 220 of the Civil Service Regulations, page 56, which the Association conceives was specially intended to meet cases of this nature. Clause (*a*) of the above mentioned rule says as follows:—"Leave of absence can never be claimed absolutely as of right. Nothing in these regulations must be understood to limit the free discretion of the Government to refuse or to revoke leave of absence of any description at any time according to the exigencies of the public service.

The Graduates' Association gratefully remembers your Excellency's speeches delivered at the last University Convocation, and at the opening of the new Elphinstone College Buildings which inspired encouraging hopes that higher education would be imparted by competent and thoroughly efficient professors at the institution, which deservedly enjoys the reputation of being the model college of this vast presidency, and in view of those speeches the Association feels a special regret that the present staff of the Elphinstone College should have been allowed to be weakened in the way above alluded to.

For the above reasons the Graduates' Association respectfully begs to approach your Excellency with this memorial in the hope that your Excellency's Government will be graciously pleased to adopt measures in future to prevent the recurrence of the unfortunate state of affairs to which the Association has taken the liberty to draw your Excellency's attention.

(Sd.) DAJI ABAJI KHARE, Chairman.
(Sd.) RUSTAM K. R. CAMA,
(Sd.) HARI SITTARAM DIKSHIT,
Hon. Secretaries.

Bombay Graduates' Association, August 5.

THE SOLDIERS' BEER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Under the heading of "The Soldiers' Beer" and "Is the Soldier's Life Worth Living," there has lately appeared some correspondence in your issues, for a few remarks upon which we ask you to afford us space in your columns. The term of the present contracts for the supply of malt liquors to the troops in the Madras command will expire in a few months, and the question has arisen what arrangements will be made as to the future supply. Judging by the orders of the Secretary of State that no fresh contracts are to be entered into without his direct sanction, and that he has called for a report upon the working of the contracts, there can be no doubt that when they were entered into they were regarded in the light of an experiment. And it is now time to pause and ask has the experiment so worked as to justify its renewal or its condemnation. We venture to think that when all the facts connected with the working of the contracts become known that no continuance of them will be sanctioned or advocated. So far as we can judge the system has worked to the disadvantage of all concerned. First with regard to the State. Has the best value been secured for its money we ask, and the reply is an unqualified "No"; for there can be no question that in these days of keen competition a beer, certainly cheaper and probably more suited to the requirements of the troops than that supplied by the contractors, could have been procured in the open market. If, as is rumoured, the loss to Government amounts to about Rs. 10,00,000, surely no more powerful argument against a continuance of the contract system in any form need be adduced. Then with regard to the troops. Are they satisfied with the malt liquors supplied by the contractors? We say "No"; and in support of our denial we state the facts that in one of the largest stations in this presidency the contractor's beer has been absolutely boycotted, notwithstanding the order which was issued in April 1886 that all drinking men must consume one quart per day of the beer supplied through the Commissariat Department. This order has been enforced in other stations and serious discontent has been the natural result. We do not propose to enter here upon the question of the relative merits of country-brewed and imported beers. We think it is only reasonable to infer that if a manufactured article cannot hold the market when protected by a Government contract, there must be some fault with it which renders it unsuitable to the requirements of the consumers. Next as to the contractors. Has the contract system worked to their advantage? They say "No;" and judging by the remarks of the managing brewer at the yearly meetings they speak correctly. For whose advantage then can a renewal of the contracts in their present or any other form be advocated? To talk of a moral obligation on the part of the Government to renew them in favour of the present holders is quite idle. If no legal obligation exists, and none does, it is no time in these essentially commercial days to stop to consider the moral aspect of the question. If there be any such moral obligation, does it solely affect the Government? Is one concern to be bolstered up to the serious detriment of the trading community at large without there being any moral obligation imposed upon that concern? The remedy for the present breakdown is obvious, and we are informed that the Government "is now considering the possibility of introducing a scheme whereby commanding officers may be at liberty to make their own arrangements for the supply of malt liquors for their regimental refreshment rooms. If this means that there is a desire to derive every benefit from the keen competition now prevailing in the open market—to throw open the supply without any conditions favourable to the contractor or fettering to the commanding officer—well and good. Nothing more reasonable or fair could be asked for. But if any firm or company or agent is to be specially favoured in being allowed to import liquors duty free, or if commanding officers are to be compelled to deal with one contractor alone, then we think "open canteens" means nothing, and such action would be merely a reversion to the contract system in a form even more objectionable than that now in operation. There is, we submit, no need for a renewal of the system in any form it has been tried and failed. Free and open competition will ensure good value for money and an unfailing supply. What more can be asked for by the Government and the troops?—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 7. PALE ALE.

MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

THE following events, which were intended to take place to-morrow behind the Marine Lines, have been postponed until Thursday, the 15th instant, on account of the unsuitable state of the ground:—

1.—Tilting at Ring (in ground).
2.—Barebacked Race.
3.—Pony Scurry.
4.—Picking Polo balls off posts.
5.—V. C. Competition.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	55	39	60	24	58	88	52	9
Aug. 6, Tuesday	...		...		...		0	18
„ 7, Wednesday	1	30	1	73	1	70	...	
Total	56	69	61	97	60	58	52	27
Total of corresponding date last year	48	27	41	88	47	9	45	23
Total of corresponding date of 1887	61	14	61	5	57	58	57	42

AT the Patent Office in Chancery Lane, London, there are stored some 700,000 designs, the registration period of which has expired. As room is required, it is proposed to destroy the designs. Mr. Blundell Maple, M. P., has submitted to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach the suggestion that the designs should be permanently classified and reserved so that artisans and others may have access to them.

THE POONA SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 6.

THE first day's races of the Poona Sky Meeting were decidedly good. With large fields, good horses, capital weather, and Royalty to witness them, there was nothing else wanting but a better regard to punctuality. It was this neglect alone that marred the pleasure of to-day's racing. Sky meetings are generally considered very scratch affairs, but here in Poona matters have been so well arranged, the secretary and stewards so hard-working and judicious that the fixture might almost rank with the big meetings that are to be found in the sporting calendar of this side of India. For one day's programme six events with fields ranging from six to sixteen is by no means a common thing in this "kingdom," as our Presidency has been dubbed, and so deserves especial notice. Every one, it seems, turned out to witness the sport, and the crowd in the Grand Stand included Lady Reay and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Several fours-in-hand drove down burdened with fair freights and the lawn on the right of the stand was always crowded with promenaders. As a social event, the races stand out very prominently in the season, and this accounts for the large attendance. Betting went on very briskly all the evening, and many a fair gambler too ventured small sums on their fancies—though not personally it must be explained,—and then were surprised their investments did not bring them in small fortunes from "those horrid book-makers." Mr. Beatty started and was given a great deal of trouble by his "fields." In several events there were long waits, but this was due to refractory steeds either never responding when started or in their starting the wrong way. However, the successful attempts were always very creditable.

The "Colonials," the first event, which was open to all horses, had seven starters. Crocus being favourite, and, as was expected, the race resulted in his favour, Miser gaining second place. Sixteen unknown, or at least little known, ponies were entered to try conclusions for the next event, the "Open Pony Race," and, as was guessed, they were not to be started without some accident. White Duck was knocked down, but no harm was done to either horse or rider, and the latter had a race for its stables across country on its own account. Talisman won in a canter, steered by Captain Hanwell, Mistake being second. In the third event a winner turned up in Young Manchester, Sairey Gamp, the favourite, having to be content with second place. The "Pony Derby" fell to Whitebird as every one expected it would, while Arabi Pasha snatched the "Desert Stakes" from a field of fourteen. This was a surprise for many, but those who are acquainted with the history of the winner were not unprepared for the result. The last race was run in complete darkness and was witnessed by very few, it being so late. The horses were only visible when they rushed past the judge's box, Talisman first, being closely followed by Happy Lad. If punctuality had been observed in the early events one of the best contested races would not have been run in the dark.

The following are the results:—

FIRST RACE—"The Colonials" (open)—Value Rs. 199. For all horses, W A C raised 28lbs. Maidens allowed 7lbs., of the day 14lbs.; winners of Rs. 99 and upwards, once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. extra. Galloways allowed 7lbs. Distance, 1 mile.

Mr Melton's c e g Crocus, 10st 1lb, Owner 1
Capt Rundle's b w g Miser, 9st 11lbs, Mr Woolmer... 2
Mr Harper's bl w g Harkaway, 9st 11lbs, Capt MacDougall............ 3

Betting: Crocus 1½ and 2; Amos, 5 to 1; Miser, 2 to 1; Harkaway, 5 to 1; Midas 3 to 1; Huguenot and Conway 5 to 1 against.

The start was very fairly given, and Crocus at once made the running. He soon outpaced his companions, and then led them at a great rate by near half a dozen lengths. A regular procession followed, those placed being in advance, and the Crocus won hands down. Time—1m. 54secs.

SECOND RACE—"The Open Pony Race" (open)—Value Rs. 199. For all galloways. 13-3 and under to carry 11st 7lb; C B's allowed 7lbs; weight for age and inches; winners of a race, value Rs. 99 and upwards, 4, 7, and 10 lbs extra. Ponies that have never won a race, value Rs. 99, allowed 7lbs. Distance, 5 furlongs.

Mr Carr's b a p Talisman, 10st 8lbs, Capt Hanwell... 1
Mr S A W's b a p Mistake, 10st 4lbs, Capt Phayre... 2
Mr H G Benn's g a p Frivolity, 10st 3lbs, Mr Edwards............ 3

Betting: Talisman 2½ to 1; Mistake 3 to 1; Frivolity, 3 to 1; Hilall, 2½ to 1; and 3 and 12 to 1 against the rest.

Two attempts were made before this big field was sent away. It seemed to be any one's race till near the turn for home, when Talisman was observed to be at the head of affairs, followed at a length or two behind by Mistake and Frivolity and Hilall. In this order they passed the post, Talisman winning in a canter, a short length separating the others. Time—1m. 13secs.

THIRD RACE—"The Welter Stakes" (open)—Value Rs. 199. For all Arabs and C-Bs. Weight for age raised 21 lbs.; maidens allowed 7 lbs; galloways allowed 7 lbs. extra. Winner of a race value Rs. 199 and upwards 4 lbs., 7 lbs, and 10 lbs. extra. Distance, ¾ mile.

Mr Chester's c cb h Young Manchester, 11st 4lb, Mr A G Moore 1
Mr Kempton's c cb m Sairey Gamp, 10st 8lbs, Owner 2
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's c a gal Acrobat, 8st 4lb, Native 3

Betting: Young Manchester 6 to 1; Sairey Gamp 2 to 1 on; Acrobat 4 to 1; Hilall 2½ to 1; and 3 and 12 to 1 against the rest.

An even start was made and the field kept together for a time. In the distance those placed drew out and won as above. Sairey Gamp made a desperate effort to secure first honours, but Young Manchester maintained the lead and won comfortably. Time—1m. 27secs.

FOURTH RACE—"The Pony Derby" (closed)—Value Rs. 199, for all maidens. C-Bs. 13-3 and other ponies 13-2 to carry 11st. Weight for age and inches. Winners of Rs 49 and upwards 4, 7, and 10 lbs extra. Distance, ½ mile.

Capt Hanwell's g a p Whitebird, 10st 4lb, Owner... 1
Capt Capel-Cure's b cb p Problem, 10st 6lb, Mr De Lisle 2
Mr Grant's g a p Asteroid, 10st 10lb, Capt Ross...... 3

Betting: Whitebird 4 to 6; Problem 12 to 1; Asteroid 4 to 1; Golab 3 to 1; and the rest were quoted at from 3 and 12 to 1 against.

There was great deal of delay before Mr. Beatty could get his horses and their riders under control, but when he started them they went away on very fair terms. The horses ran in a cluster till near the straight, when Whitebird took command and won easily. Problem and Asteroid raced for their places with the result as noted above. Time—55 secs.

FIFTH RACE—"The Desert Stakes" (open)—Value Rs. 199. For all Arabs; terms same as Welter Stakes. W. A. raised 2st. Distance, ¾ mile.

Mr Skinner's gr a h Arabi Pasha, 11st 12lb, Capt Le Gallais 1
H H the Chief of Mudhole's b a h Mint Master, 10st 7lb, Capt Hanwell 2
Mr Sulliman Dawood's c a gal Dick Turpin, 10st 4lb, Capt Ross 3

Betting: Arabi Pasha 4 to 1; Mint Master 2 to 1; Dick Turpin 3 to 1; Fareed 2 to 1; 3 and 12 to 1 against the rest.

With such a large field there was again considerable delay, and when Mr. Beatty dropped his flag the field went off on fair terms. It seemed in the dark anyone's race till within half a mile from home, when Mint Master appeared to be leading, closely attended by Dick Turpin, Shoobab, Nabi Pasha, and Fareed. Coming up the straight Arabi Pasha, however, ran past his horses with a rush, and won by a couple of lengths from Mint Master, who was a neck in advance of Dick Turpin. Time—1m. 26secs.

SIXTH RACE—"The Polo Pony Race" (closed)—Value Rs. 199; for all galloways 13-3 and under that are *bona-fide* polo ponies and have been regularly played up to time of meeting and have never won a race value Rs.50; 13 3 to carry 11-7. Weight for inches. C B's allowed 4lbs. Galloways that have never won a race value Rs. 49 allowed 7 lbs. Distance, 3 furlongs.

Mr Carr's b a p Talisman, 11st 1lb, Capt Hanwell... 1
Capt Phayre's g a p Happy Lad, 10st 4lb, Owner. 2
Mr Graham's g a p Icecream, 11st 7lb, Mr Locke. 3

Betting: 3 to 1 on Talisman; Happy Lad 6 to 1; Icecream 5 to 1; Pattern 4 to 1; 6 to 1 the others.

When the horses came into view just a few yards from the post Talisman was seen to be in front, half a length from Happy Lad, who was a neck before Icecream. In this order the ponies past the post. The time was not taken as it was so dark.

INTERESTING DECISION TO QUARRY CONTRACTORS.

YESTERDAY at the Small Cause Court, Mr. W. E. Hart, the Chief Judge, delivered the following judgment in the case of Goculdas Madowjee *verssu* Nursoo Yenkoo. Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Pestonjee, of Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustom, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Starling, with Mr. Rustomjee Patel, appeared for the defendant.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said: The plaintiff sues on a Gujarathi agreement, dated 3rd September, 1888, whereby the defendant agrees to pay Rs. 329 monthly in advance for 12 months from 6th September 1888, for the right to remove from the plaintiff's quarry at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, as much stone as he can win by blasting with not more than seven crow-bars on such spots as the plaintiff may from time to time indicate during that period. At the time the parties entered into this agreement the defendant was the holder of a licence granted by the Deputy Commissioner of Police under Act XLVIII of 1860, dated 2nd February, 1888, allowing him to carry on blasting operations at the locality mentioned until the 31st December 1888, subject to certain conditions, one of which provided for the alteration or revocation of the license, at the discretion of the Commissioner of Police, if the safety or convenience of the public should at any time appear to demand it, and another of which provided for forfeiture of the license in case of any breach of its conditions. The defendant had frequently blasted stone under similar licenses both in other quarries and for 2 years previously in this same quarry of the plaintiff's, where he had also worked on a like agreement. After the commencement of the agreement in suit, and during the pendency of the license of 2nd February 1888, the Commissioner of Police forfeited the license, and stopped the defendant's work of blasting in the plaintiff's quarry, owing to some stone having been blown on to the public road by the negligence of the defendant's muccadum. The defendant dismissed his muccadum, and on the 24th November, 1888, petitioned for a renewal of the license. The Deputy Commissioner of Police called for a report by the Superintendent, who expressed an opinion that the blasting operations were approaching nearer to the houses in the neighbourhood than was safe, and the Deputy Commissioner thereupon made an order on the petition that the license might be renewed to the end of the year only. The defendant applied for a fresh license for the year 1889 to the Commissioner of Police, who apparently referred the question to the Municipal Commissioner, for in a letter of 1st February 1889, addressed to the Commissioner of Police, the Municipal Commissioner objected that the proposed blasting operations in the plaintiff's quarry were too near the houses around it, and the Deputy Commissioner of Police, by letter of 22nd February 1889, conveyed the purport of the Municipal Commissioner's letter to the defendant. The defendant then applied to the Municipal Commissioner on 5th March, 1889, for a license to conduct blasting operations in the plaintiff's quarry. On 8th April 1889 he received a reply to a reminder on the subject, dated 3rd April, to the effect that the Municipal Commissioner was awaiting a report on the subject from the Executive Engineer, and on 29th April 1889 the Municipal Commissioner finally replied to the defendant's application that it was "not safe to allow the blasting operations any longer at the place referred to." In the meantime the defendant, by letter of 5th February 1889, had informed the plaintiff of the refusal by the Commissioner of Police to grant a license for blasting in the plaintiff's quarry during the current year on the ground of its unfitness for such purposes, and had given him notice that he had in consequence ceased to work there, and considered the agreement between them void for its unexpired portion, and declined to make any further payment from 6th February, 1889. To this the plaintiff replied on 6th February 1889 to the effect that he was not concerned with the grant of a license to the defendant, who was bound by the distinct terms of the agreement to pay Rs. 329 per month for a year from 6th September 1888, whether he carried on blasting operations or not. This suit for Rs. 987 has now been brought for the three sums of Rs. 329 payable in advance under the agreement on 6th February, 6th March, and 6th April. No objection was taken to the form of this suit, which purports to be for "rent" due, as on a lease of the quarry, though the agreement on which the claim is based does not even specify any distinct area within which the defendant is to exercise his quarrying rights. I should, however, have allowed any necessary amendment of the summons had been asked for, and the case proceeded as if it had been one brought on the agreement in the proper form. It was admitted at the trial that all payments due prior to the three sums sued for had been duly made, that these three sums had not been paid, and that the defendant had not worked the plaintiff's quarry for the period which these payments should have covered, i.e., from 6th February to 6th May. It was also admitted that it would be illegal for the defendant to blast without a license to be obtained from the Commissioner of Police before the coming into force of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, and after that date from the Municipal Commissioner. It was not contended that in the present case the license had been wrongly refused either by the Deputy Commissioner of Police or the Municipal Commissioner, or on any ground other than that of danger to the surrounding houses and their inmates. Certainly the defendant was in no default in applying for the license, or informing the plaintiff of his failure to obtain one. Nor was there any obligation on the plaintiff to obtain it. It, therefore, seems clear that without the fault of either party, the operation of blasting stone in the plaintiff's quarry, which was legal at the time they entered into their agreement, has now become illegal. The only question argued at the trial was whether this exonerates the defendant from his liability. Mr. Anderson for the plaintiff contended that it did not, on three grounds. Firstly, he said that the contract between the plaintiff and the defendant was not illegal even now, because the defendant had never bound himself to blast stone at all, but had unconditionally contracted to pay Rs. 329 per month for a whole year for permission to go on plaintiff's ground for the purpose of blasting stone, even if he blasted none. Secondly, he said that by the express terms of the contract between the parties, it was provided in the 6th clause of the agreement that the risk of obtaining the license should be on the defendant. Thirdly, he said that for the purposes of the agreement it was not necessary that the defendant should blast at all, as he could quarry the stone by other means. As to the first contention, I think it is clear from the agreement that the consideration for the defendant's payment of Rs. 329 per mensum is the plaintiff's permission to go on his land for the purpose of blasting with seven crow-bars and removing stone so blasted. The agreement, which is somewhat long and explicit is particular in denying the defendant any rights in the premises except for that purpose. That purpose, lawful at the commencement of the agreement, has admittedly now become unlawful. Therefore, the originally lawful consideration for the defendant's contract has now become unlawful without the fault of the defendant. But a consideration becoming unlawful avoids a contract as much as one originally unlawful. The plaintiff cannot now lawfully perform his part of the contract, viz., allow the defendant to come on his premises for the purpose of blasting. But "where the performance of a contract lawful in its inception is made unlawful by any subsequent event, the contract is thereby dissolved." Pollock on the principles of contract, 2nd edition, p. 340; see also p. 282. (I do not think the authorities cited by Mr. Anderson from chap. VII. of the same work, p. 349 *et Legg.*) have any bearing here, because they relate only to the second proposition there laid down by Mr. Pollock regarding agreements impossible in *fact*. The present is rather a case falling under Mr. Pollock's first proposition regarding agreements impossible by law. If Mr. Anderson's second contention be right, the defendant would still be liable on his express agreement to pay, whether the consideration for that agreement were legal or not. I do not see how that can be when the law avoids the whole contract for illegality. I may, however, say that I do not put on the 6th clause, the construction for which Mr. Anderson contends. It seems to me that the parties simply intended by that clause that the defendant should pay all the expenses of, and incidental to, and consequent on, the working of the quarry, in addition to the full monthly payment of Rs. 329 per month to the plaintiff, and that the "risk" there mentioned is the risk of such expenses, not the risk of the quarrying work becoming illegal without any default of his own. As to the third contention, it is enough to remark that the agreement contemplates no other means of winning the stone except by blasting. Very probably the plaintiff might not object if the defendant set to work, as Mr. Anderson suggested he should, with crow-bars and wedges. Possibly he might not object to the substitution of tea-spoons for crow-bars, for the gain would be all on his side, in leaving more stone in his quarry, whatever means were used for removing it of less efficacy than the blasting contemplated by the agreement. But the question is what the parties themselves intended by the agreement at the time they entered into it. Certain it is, the document itself makes no mention of any means other than blasting, nor do I think it likely the defendant would have consented to pay so large a sum as Rs. 329 per month for stone to be quarried by any less efficacious means. Suit dismissed with costs, Rs. 85.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice SCOTT and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

A JURY'S VERDICT UPHELD.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* JUJA MANU AND SILU PHARSYA.

THIS was a reference to the Court by Mr. M. P. Khareghat, Assistant Sessions Judge of Thana. The two accused were tried before Mr. Khareghat and a jury on a charge of causing mischief by fire with intent to destroy a building used for the custody of property, when the jury unanimously returned a verdict of not guilty. Mr. M. B. Chaubal appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader, for the Crown.

The complainant in the case, Antone Manu, had a quarrel with the two accused, who were related to him. On the night of the 12th June last, they were seen near the complainant's cattle-shed, near which the second accused heaped up some thorns, while the first accused struck a light and applied it to the thatch of palm-leaves straw. The shed caught fire and was completely destroyed, with four bullocks which were tied up in it. The jury unanimously acquitted both the accused, but the Assistant Sessions Judge, differing from them, was of opinion that the acquittal would cause a failure of justice. His Honor did not think there had been any material inconsistency in the evidence of the witnesses, or that their conduct had been unnatural. There was not the slightest evidence to rebut their allegations.

Their Lordships, looking at all the circumstances of the case, saw no reason to interfere with the verdict of the jury, which was unanimous. Both the accused were acquitted and ordered to be discharged.

A MAGISTRATE'S DISCRETION IN HEARING EVIDENCE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* RATTAN ESSU.

THIS was an application for revision of the proceedings of Mr. G. C. Vad, First-class Magistrate of Jooner, Poona, who, in April last, convicted the accused of causing mischief, and fined him Rs. 20, with the alternative of ten days' simple imprisonment. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, appeared for the accused.

It appeared that, on the 6th April last, the accused and some other Mahomedans were convicted by Mr. Vad of causing mischief, and were fined Rs. 20 each. For the accused, it was stated that, in the village of Rajoree, there was a building in a public thoroughfare, the southern portion of which was used as a mosque by the Mahomedans of the village, the eastern portion being used as a place for keeping and erecting taboots. Occasionally the eastern portion was used as the village chowki. In 1886, the mosque was rebuilt at a cost of about Rs. 35,000, but the eastern portion of the building was left untouched. In January last, the petitioner and others began to make a doorway between the old and the new buildings, whereupon the police and village patels made a report to the First-class Magistrate; and the accused and others were tried and convicted as stated above.

Mr. Justice Scott, in delivering judgment on the reference, said: Of the points raised, we think only two deserve serious consideration—(*a*) whether the Magistrate was right in refusing to hear further evidence; (*b*) whether he was right in holding there was a criminal offence. It is quite clear the Magistrate had the power to refuse to take further evidence at the stage when the application was made. He had heard the evidence of the accused under section 144. He had then taken further evidence for his own satisfaction under section 540. Having done so on the 26th March in the case of six persons, no objection was taken, and no application was made. But, on the 6th April, the day the judgment was delivered, another witness was heard, and then an application was made that further evidence for the accused should be received. But it was admitted on argument that the new evidence was not on any new point. This application, at so late a stage, was refused, and we do not think we ought, in revision, to hold the refusal wrong, as it does not appear to us, after a very careful consideration of his judgment and the petition, to be an improper exercise of the discretion given to the Magistrate. The evidence he had taken was, as he himself says, and as appears from the position in the village of those he called, of independent persons required by him to elucidate the real facts. As to the other objection, the Magistrate raised an issue as to the wrongful intention necessary to establish the criminal offence, and came to a finding on the facts. We cannot, on revision, interfere with his decision. It is surprising that the petition rests on this point on the evidence of the Mootawali, and yet he was not one of the witnesses called by the defence. We do not think we can call for the report of the Foujdar as part of the criminal proceedings. No formal charge is required in such a case as the present, and we do not think there was any prejudice to the accused in the substitution of a charge of mischief.

The application was accordingly rejected.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, presiding at a sitting of the court yesterday, disposed of the following among other matters:—

RE FAZULBHOY CASSUMBHOY.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, on behalf of Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee and Company and another creditor, asked his Lordship to dismiss the petition on the ground that insolvent had done nothing to prosecute his petition. During the last two months, insolvent had given away about Rs. 5,000, and he had declined to give information to the Official Assignee regarding the persons to whom the payments were made. The insolvent was keeping everybody at arms length.

The Judge remarked that every insolvent did so, and that at present his Lordship saw no reason to dismiss the petition.

Mr. Starling said this was the man's fourth insolvency, and that on the last occasion he withdrew his petition.

After some discussion, his Lordship granted a rule *nisi* requiring the insolvent to show cause why his petition should not be dismissed, making the rule returnable a fortnight hence.

RE AHMED HAJEE MITHA CASSUM AND OTHERS.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw, and Kanga, appeared to show cause against a rule to revoke the order of adjudication.

Mr. Starling, who held Mr. Inverarity's brief, appeared in support of the rule, but asked for a fortnight's postponement.

The matter was eventually adjourned for a fortnight.

RE ISMALJEE MULLA ESOOFBHOY.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Jardine, for an opposing creditor, opposed the application. Insolvent is at present in jail at the instance of the opposing creditor. The application was refused, but leave was granted to the insolvent to amend the schedule, which was not properly prepared.

RE PANDURANG ANANDRAO BHIDE.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, which was granted till the 4th prox.

RE BHUNJEE ROOPCHUND.

Mr. Mankar moved absolute a rule granted on the 10th ult. to enter up satisfaction on the insolvent's schedule. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

RE ATHALDAS MITHALAL.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE PAREKH CHUNILAL ALIAS RANCHODLAL MAGANLAL.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, which was granted till the 2nd October next.

RE HAJEE MITHA CASSUM AND OTHERS.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of Hajee Jaffer Ahmed, applied for an extension of time to file the schedule, as the accounts of the insolvent's firm had not yet been made up. His Lordship ordered insolvent to file his schedule within a week.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Robert Allison, Gopal Lalchund Rama and others, Lalchud Rane, Bapujee Bomonjee Patel, Essoo Lingoo Surai and others, Bhoghia Sonoo Ghody and another, Francis Brune Lopes, Joseph Slater, Cuverjee Sorabjee Hasotia and another, Rama Gosaie Mochie, Walter George Smith, Peerbhoy Rahimbhoy Khoja and others, Haiyati Imam Shaik, Venayekrao Trimbukjee Kothare, Wasudeo Arjoon Mankame and another, and Shaik Rahiman bin Shaik Abdulla.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

THE seventh ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, 8, Forbes Street, Mr. Selim S. Solomon, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—

The directors have the pleasure to submit, as usual, the balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss account for the year ending 30th April 1889. The season under report was far from being favourable. Up to the end of July 1888 there were hardly any rains, and transplantation was carried on by the ryots under great difficulties. In the middle of August the rainfall was so heavy that the plants were injured, and on the other hand the usual October rains were deficient. All these circumstances affected the crop injuriously. The company had to assist the ryots with funds, and in some places to aid them to replace their damaged plants by fresh seedlings. The collection of revenue was consequently not altogether satisfactory. Your directors are, however, glad to say that owing to the price of paddy being about Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 higher than last year the amount actually collected was nearly equal to that of the previous year. The sum of Rs. 3,318-0-6 has, this year, been written off ryots' outstanding doubtful debt fund account, being considered irrecoverable. It will be seen from the accounts that there is again this year a reduction of about Rs. 1,000 in forest revenue, owing to causes explained last year. The actual increase in land revenue was about Rs. 16,000, derived chiefly from new lands which are paying progressive rents. About 8,000 beeghas of land has also been added to the area of cultivation, being newly settled land in lots 43, 48, 49, 129, 130, and 134. The company has now ready a large quantity of land, and a satisfactory increase in the area of cultivation will appear in the next two or three years. The increase in the revenue will also be similarly maintained under the conditions of the land settlement which provides for an annually progressive rate of rent. This result has been obtained by the expenditure which the company has incurred during the past few years on works of new reclamation. This year labour being freely available the company was able to carry out the reclamation of large areas of land in lots 18, 43, 134, and 136, and about 10,000 beeghas of land is now available for settlement in these estates. Rs. 52,509-1-9 have been spent this year on new works, and an outlay of about Rs. 48,000 stands unadjusted for future appropriation. The yearly increase in the area of cultivation and the gradual expansion of revenue from year to year, are ample proofs of the beneficial results of this expenditure. The outlay on works of repair this year amounted to Rs. 21,200-0-10. Your directors regret to say that they are not able to report any substantial result from the Norton's tube well experiment. The tube has now gone to the depth of 375 feet, but the sand in it is as obstructive as ever. To facilitate the clearing away of this sand a new implement was imported from England and all available expert knowledge was utilised, but without any practical effect. The spring of water is strong, and the water, which is good and drinkable, comes up continuously to within five or six feet from the surface, but it does not overflow. The work has been stopped during the present monsoon. It will be seen that the sum of Rs. 3,834-3-4 has been written off profit and loss account in reduction of the cost of the experiment. As usual your directors have added to the reserve fund Rs. 4,462-8-0 received for pottah salamies, Rs. 455 of forfeited eighth dividend, and Rs. 7,260 for interest, which, together with Rs. 1,822-8 from profit and loss account, bring up the amount of that fund to Rs. 1,35,000. To the ryots outstanding doubtful debt fund Rs. 1,800 have been added for interest, and Rs. 4,518-0-6 taken from the profit and loss account. That fund now stands at Rs, 33,000. The balance at the credit of profit and loss account, after deducting from it all the sums mentioned above, and also writing off Rs. 500 for depreciation in the value of moveable property, is Rs. 1,22,748-1-1, and your directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share be declared, absorbing Rs. 1,20,000, and that the balance of Rs. 2,748-1-1 be carried forward to next year's account. The shareholders have to appoint two directors in the place of Messrs. Selim S. Solomon and Jehangeer Hormusjee, who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election. They have also] to elect two auditors for the year ending 30th April 1890, and to fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved, adopted, and confirmed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share was declared payable on and after the 26th inst. Messrs. Selim S. Solomon and Jehangeer Hormusjee, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna and Cursetjee Cooverjee Mody were appointed auditors for the year ending 30th April 1890 with a remuneration of Rs. 125 each. The best thanks of the meeting were accorded to the directors, secretaries, treasurers, and agents, and other officers of the company, for their able management of the company's business. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman,

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LORD REAY ON A CHOICE OF BOOKS.

THE *Råst Goftar* says:—H. E. Lord Reay is in his element, whenever he discourses upon education or any subject closely allied to education. The speech which he delivered this week at the opening of the Native General Library at Poona was instructive and entertaining. His Excellency found himself, as he himself remarked, in rather a novel position of presiding at the ceremony of opening a library without books. A library without books is like a man without a soul, though His Excellency's quick wit discovered something comforting even in that. It is better, he said, to have a library with no books than to have a library with bad books. If the one is a negative evil, the other is positive, and our first care should, of course, be to avoid the latter. The Government are, indeed, so much impressed with the deleterious influence of bad books that they lately issued a circular to all the book-sellers in Bombay warning them against the sale of immoral literature, and particularly specifying for condemnation M. Zola's novels. His Excellency does not seem to be himself at all partial to novels, the great bulk of which, if we understand his remarks aright, he seems to regard as "questionable literature." We are afraid and sorry that the great majority of our reading-class consist of novel readers, who read nothing else and can relish nothing so much as an indifferent, insipid, or sensational story; and, therefore, if fiction were banished from the new library in Poona, the number of subscribers to it would be even much less satisfactory than it is now. It would be an act of supererogation on our part, if we were to remind His Excellency that good novels by men of genius like Sir Walter Scott, Dickens, Thackerary, and Captain Marryatt, besides giving healthy recreation to the mind that is exhausted by severe studies, contribute to the elevation and refinement of an educated man. Lord Reay was much interested by the sight of the employer and the employed sitting, side by side, in a public library in Scotland, and said that this was what we must realize in Poona. This is rather a distant dream for the present in a country which, according to some estimates, can yet boast of no more than about 25,000 really educated men, out of a total population of 258,000,000. Public libraries, free libraries, if possible, must afford a powerful stimulus to the pursuit of knowledge and the spread of education, and along with primary education they can be of much use in gradually removing the dense mass of ignorance and superstition by which we are surrounded in this country.

The *Gujerati* says:— Lord Reay's speeches are nothing, if not thoughtful and suggestive. One at once sees that the speaker has a very well-stored mind with catholic sympathies and with large views of men and things in general. In noting His Excellency's convocation address, we remarked that it was rather a misfortune that Lord Reay should have been at the head of the Presidency when the financial embarrassments of the Supreme Government had compelled the provincial Governments to apply the shears of retrenchment all around. But it was perhaps fortunate that an eminent educationist was directing the administration of Western India, for who knows that the Deccan College and other educational institutions would not have been sacrificed at the altar of retrenchment, if there had not been a strong governor like Lord Reay. His Excellency's ideal University is not so much of an idle dream as some people make it out to be and it is a misfortune that the inability of Government to carry out even the modest programme the University has laid down for itself should have persuaded a good many people to think that Lord Reay's sketch of a good University belonged to the region of the unattainable and unfulfilled ideals. Again we are sorry to note that the excellent advice given by Lord Reay on the occasion of opening the Poona Native General Library should have been put in the same category. There is a very unwholesome tendency in the rising generation to discard sober literature in favour of the sensational and realistic and His Excellency did well in asking his audience to provide such books in the library as would tend to the cultivation of greater sobriety of thought and lead to the propogation of wider and deeper views on social, political, and religious questions.

THE ACCLIMATISATION OF WALERS.

VETERINARY SURGEON ADAMS, A.V.D., writing on this generally interesting subject in the *Veterinary Science Journal* of this quarter, says:—

I will not enter fully into the vexed question "acclimatisation" taken generally, which is not recognised by some who say that there is no such thing as *individual* acclimatisation. However, I am sure that no one who has had experience of horses imported into India from Australia can doubt that there is one particular process of acclimatisation which must be gone through by each horse landed, namely the adaptation of the "habit" of body to the altered conditions with regard to the state of the coat. The conditions are exactly reversed in horses coming from the southern latitudes of Australia to the northern latitude of India. This is a point which is of the greatest importance in the treatment of fresh-landed Australian horses. Roughly speaking the horse has four conditions of coat which correspond nearly to the four seasons; from the following table it will be seen at a glance how exactly opposite these conditions are in the two countries:—

In Australia.		*In India.*
Summer coat	November ...... December ...... January	Winter coat.
Putting on coat	February ...... March .... April............	Shedding coat.
Winter coat	May .... June .... July	Summer coat.
Shedding coat	August .... September....... October	Putting on coat.

Of course there are circumstances which influence the coats, the chief being the conditions under which the horses are placed, for in "the rough" horses will naturally carry far heavier coats than when stabled. The climate in which the horses are reared has also a great effect on the coat, and in considering this we must not forget that in the vast continent of Australia the climate varies greatly, and lastly, of course, the breeding. But irrespective of breeding and other conditions affecting the coat, all horses, no matter at what time of the year they are landed, have the same process of adaptation of habit of body, or "acclimatisation" to go through. Thus horses leaving Australia in the winter will shed their coats during the voyage or shortly after landing in India, and will put on their coats during the hot months. Horses leaving during the Australian summer will land with sleek coats in the Indian cool season and will be putting them on during the Indian hot weather. I will follow one shipment for example. At the end of July, during the Australian winter, the first shipment of horses for India usually leaves Melbourne, the horses at this time usually have their winter coats and from the majority having been quite in the rough their coats are very heavy. At this season of the year the horse ships come *via* the Torres Straits, which is a longer and a hotter passage than across the Indian Ocean. During the voyage much of the coat is shed and two or three weeks after landing the coats are all off. This is fully two months earlier than they would have shed their coats naturally in Australia. This state of coat continues during the Indian cool weather and the horses only commence to put on their coats about February at the time it is getting warm, but they do not carry such heavy coats as they would in Australia nor is the coat retained so long, but is shed by June or July. Subsequently nature seems to adapt itself to the altered conditions and the coat will be put on in the natural manner in the next Indian cool season. Thus it will be seen that it takes at least a full twelve-month before freshly-landed Australian horses are really acclimatised with regard to the condition of their coat, and till this is accomplished I think it will be seen that the horses cannot be said to be properly fit for work.

Until this process of acclimatisation is completed the horses are evidently not in health, they are depressed and listless, their coats are rough and unhealthy, they are prone to "filled legs" which "œdema" is due to debility and feeble circulation of the blood. The abnormal state of the coat has doubtless an ill effect on the health of the skin. It has been suggested to me by Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon Dr. G. Evans that in this sudden alteration in the "habit" of the body, that we may find a cause for a predisposition to the skin disease so common amongst horses in India. I find that there is a certain predisposition to ringworm and in exceptional cases to pityriasis, but certainly not to the eczematous disease so universal amongst Australian horses throughout India. Both these diseases of the skin are acknowledged to be diseases of debility, and I have found that as the horses improve in health and condition and loose their coats, the cases become fewer and recover almost without treatment, and there is no liability to a recurrence. It is my experience that it is very exceptional to find the eczematous disease in fresh-landed Australian horses and that it is not till the second or third years' residence that it shows itself.

A very interesting subject with regard to freshlanded Australian horses, is the manner in which strangles affects them. There seems to be an inability to throw off the disease by the formation of a healthy abscess. Recently I have had several cases in not one of which was there the usual formation of a healthy abscess and quick recovery, but the horses sickened, were generally cachectic and took a long time to recover. But this is a subject of itself and I only mention it here as a point to be considered with regard to the acclimatisation of Australian horses.

In this paper I have said that fresh-landed Australian horses cannot be considered acclimatised till they have been twelve months in the country, by which I mean that before the expiration of that time, they are unfit for real work; nevertheless their education may and should go on, and due exercise is necessary to the promotion of health. There may be exceptional and individual cases in which horses may be fit earlier, but I feel sure, speaking generally, that if the horses are put to work earlier their period of usefulness is shortened and the mortality is increased.

PENSIONS IN STERLING.

LEST the bare announcement that "Mr. Davidson, a Cooper's Hill Engineer, has won his test case and been granted furlough pay in sterling," should raise false hopes among Uncovenanted Servants in India, writes a contemporary, it may be as well to state the facts exactly, so far as they are known. In paragraph 946 of the Civil Service Regulations it is ruled that "if in any covenant or contract, dated before 23rd November 1871, with any officer for service in India, it is provided that in payments to be made under, or in pursuance of, the contract, a pound sterling shall be considered an equivalent, or equal to, and calculated after, the rate of ten rupees, any leave allowance which the officer is, under his covenant or contract, entitled to receive in England shall be converted into sterling at that rate." Now the "first-year" men of Cooper's Hill, of whom Mr. Davidson is one, entered the college in September 1871, and their contract with the Secretary of State has been held to be the prospectus which his lordship issued prior to that date, on the strength of the promises in which they were induced to join the Indian Public Works Department. Their contract, therefore, was dated in advance of the date mentioned in the regulations quoted. It may be added that in the prospectus Indian pay was quoted in rupees, with a note as to the approximate sterling value: thus Rs. 4,200(about £4,100); but the method of quoting furlough pay was different, it being stated that an officer would be entitled to "Rs. 2,000 or £200," "Rs. 3,000 or £300," &c. It is considered that this definite expression proved that a pound sterling was held to be "an equivalent, or equal to and calculated after, the rate of ten rupees." Mr. Davidson, we understand, had a personal interview with Lord Cross, and the latter admitted the justice of his claims, granting him his furlough pay in sterling. This ruling will only affect the senior Cooper's Hill Engineers, as those who entered the College after 23rd November, 1871. cannot benefit by paragraph 946. We may add that the Financial Department have received no intimation of the Secretary of State's decision, but a private telegram distinctly states that Mr. Davidson's claim has been allowed.

IN our search for a cure for hydrophobia, why, asks the *Hospital*, does no one think of seeking the M'Govan family, in County Cavan, who have kept the secret of one for nearly 300 years? It is, of course, impossible to tell what the cure is, for it is confined to the breast of one man. The father, on his death-bed, confides it to his son, and so it goes down. All that is generally known is that the patient is treated with a broth of herbs, which is said to be far from appetising. These herbs are gathered in the early dawn, but whether some mystic virtue lies in the hour they are culled or whether it is done only to keep off prying eyes, no one can tell. The fact remains that many people who have been bitten by rabid dogs, and not merely dread hydropobia, but are in foaming convulsions from it, have been cured by the M'Govan's treatment. Myth and exaggeration may have gathered around it, but even so, is it not (asks the *Hospital*) worthy to engage the attention of our scientists.

WORK costing £40,000 has been commenced on the Admiralty Pier at Dover, with the object of strengthening and extending the fortifications at the end of the structure.

THE THREATENED ABDICATION OF MAN.

MRS. LYNN LINTON writes to the *National Review*:—

Infinite responsibility for the women suffrage movement rests with the men, especially of late with the Conservatives. Modern Liberals, as a party, are eaten through and through with fads. Having gained all for which they fought a generation or so ago, they now attack the windmills, and the miller supinely stops the sails and lets the attack go on. Conservative men shrug their shoulders and say "What does it matter? the franchise has fallen so low, it does not signify who now has it; and an intelligent woman is at least better than an ignorant boor." Just so; but in the first place all the women who will have the franchise will not be intelligent, and, in the next it is not a question of class but of sex. And, as has been said before, we, the opponents of the movement, maintain that, as a sex, women are by nature and function, as well as by their very virtues, unfit for the wise exercise of political power. If they became fit then would they be unsexed. The better the political partisan the less lovely the woman. We cannot get out of this cleft stick. It is one which nature herself has made. We, women, who oppose this new departure do so also in the best interests of our own sex, as well as looking to the honour and dignity of the empire. We refuse to be represented by the noisy few who have come to the front, beating drums and clashing cymbals so that they drown the fainter voices of the more reticent majority. Almost all the best, because the most womanly women are against this movement: and no patriot could have a hand in what has in it the elements of national dissolution. Robust thinkers are against it—men of calm judgment and wide outlook who do not believe in a new human nature made specially to order for the nineteenth century—for whom "the mirror of the prophet lies behind him," and who honour women too much to care to see them unnecessarily coarsened, roughened, begrimed. Only women rendered restless by the want or the abandonment of their natural duties, and men who are in love with the whole sex, or partisans given up to their party rather than to the country, head and push forward this movement. Born of *desœuvrement* it is nourished by vanity and selfishness on the one side, by fatuity or unscrupulousness on the other. The women maintain that they can order all things better then men and the men whose highest ambition it is to carry their trains encourage them in their belief. The ridicule of Europe is a mere nothing, and the hurt to come to the country is no more. No amelioration in the laws affecting women satisfy those who demand political rights. All that has been done by men for the justice due to them, all that men are willing and anxious still to do counts for absolutely nothing compared with this fetish—the vote. With the boundless power possessed by them as the mothers of the world, as the beings best beloved by men who make or mar their lives, they are spoken of as "disinherited," because they have not the vote. And the men say with pessimistic despair, "What does it matter?" or with stupid good nature, "It pleases them and does not hurt us—let them have it!" "*A Berlin!*" and Ollivier's "light heart" were nothing to this fatuity. In this movement the women have not become nobler than their former selves so much as bolder—the men not juster, so much as weaker. None of our platform women come up to the height of the truly noble and yet entirely womanly women of the past. What screecher equals Lady Rachel Russell? What fighter for political privileges, of which the ultimate object is to swamp the men, is braver than the heroic women who defended their strongholds in times of need, yet knew how to let their husbands, lead when the day of their own enforced captaincy was over? We have never wanted for majestic and sublime women in our history; but they were women who matched the men and did not seek to over-master them, save in such instances as old "Bess of Hardwicke," Lady Hatton, the Duchess of Marlborough—to name three of the most prominent. They were not like the modern advanced women despisers of men and natural duties, contemners of modesty, self-seekers for notoriety, short-sighted partisans, doing their best to induce a whole nation to commit suicide that a few busybodies may have a wider sphere and more exciting employment than are granted them by nature and society. The moment is a grave one. We have had few graver in our national history. Step by step we have won our liberties—those liberties which have made us men and not slaves. But we have always kept within the limits of rational good sense. We have not pulled down our house to light a fire with the joists and beams. Now we are touching the other side and are falling into the exaggeration of folly. Because we are free, must we be disorganised? Because women are their own mistresses must they be the arbiters of our national destiny? It is a sad thought for those of us who honour our country and rejoice in its greatness—who honour men and believe them to be our natural leaders, who love our own sex and believe in its sweetest virtues and purest influences—it is, I say, a sad thought to dwell on the future time when men shall have tamely yielded the very key of England's glory—her strong masculinity of rule—and shall have delivered up the nation to the feverish and uncertain domination of women.

ENGLAND AS SHE IS REPRESENTED.

ENGLISHMEN are too much in the habit of regarding England as a benevolent and commercial Power, who is always striving for peace and takes no part whatever in the threatening preparations for war for which we blame all the continental Powers in turn. If we try, however, to see ourselves as others see us, it is not hard to justify the view taken of the matter by the French and Russian Press. This view is that England, while arming to the teeth, is the moving spirit of a vast anti-Russian and anti-French combination.

Now, from this point of view, it must be admitted that we have been making strenuous efforts, both in India and at Home, to bring the army to a state of efficiency which will enable us to start several army corps at a moment's notice; and as we have the command of the sea, this is tantamount to holding those army corps in readiness on the French or Russian frontier. We have, moreover, done a little and said a great deal about making our Home, Indian and Colonial ports, impregnable. We have voted enormously increased sums for the Army and Navy, and the Lord Mayor has sent the hat round for the Volunteers in order to equip them, too, for active service. All these are duly quoted and exaggerated by the French and Russian Press as instances of a bellicose spirit on the part of Great Britain. Then again, as to alliances and interference in Eastern Europe and elsewhere, have we not seized Egypt and secured, as a kind of ally in the Red Sea, the assistance of Italy, the enemy of France and Russia? Have not our statesmen sent messages of encouragement to the Bulgarians, who are in direct revolt against the counsels of the Czar? Have they not proclaimed aloud during the Shah's visit the specially close friendship which unites England and Persia in the matter of opening up the latter country to British trade, in direct defiance of Russian policy? Have not British agents—so, at least, the French papers ask—been stirring up an agitation in Crete for the annexation of the island by Great Britain? Are we not even now preparing a grand naval review for the inspection of the German Emperor as a proof of our intention to throw our naval power on the side of the Triple Alliance against France and Russia? The list of questions could be prolonged *ad infinitum*; and as the answer to each is, in France and Russia, an unhesitating affirmative, it is not difficult, if we try to put ourselves in their places, to realise the charcter which we bear with continental nations.

We have lately seen a French cartoon map of the Old World in which the British Isles are represented as the body of an octopus, whose deadly suckers are entwined round every country represented, and the ends of most of them are threatening to envelope and strangle France and Russia. One tentacle, for instance, after curling round Heligoland, gropes greedily towards the Baltic; another, twisted round the Channel Isles, reaches along the length of the French coast. Another coils round Gibraltar and thence follows the coast line of the Peninsula to threaten Marseilles. Other tentacles, embracing Malta and Egypt, impinge upon Tunis and Algiers. Others have found a foothold at every point of Africa, and are represented as reaching out to strangle French colonies. Further east there is a perfect network of tentacles, knotting themselves round Cyprus and Suez and thence feeling their way through Turkey, the Black Sea and the Balkan States to the frontier of Russia. Others pass through the Suez Canal and reach the frontier of Russia through Persia in the Gulf, or after encircling India pass through Afghanistan and Kashmir, present a threatening appearance along the Russian Frontier there. Yet others go further east, and getting a position of vantage by a double coil round Hong-Kong and Australia, are creeping up the Chinese coast towards Vladivostock. This is a brief description of "the Reptile that wishes to swallow the World," according to the French cartoonist: and he is only expressing figuratively the general idea of Frenchmen on the subject.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 3-4

THE WOMEN OF SPAIN.

EMILIO PARDO BAZAN writes in the *Fortnightly Review*:—

One of the most strongly marked types of women in Spain is the native of the Basque Provinces. She differs in every respect from the Spanish woman as imagined by foreigners, passionate, languid, and Eastern; on the contrary, the woman of Biscay Guipuzcoa, and Alava is a figure with severe, one might almost say, harsh and rugged outlines, the most moral and Christian woman in all Europe. I appeal to social statistics, and I think they will not belie me. The Basque race is a race apart in Spain itself; it is believed on good grounds that the Basques are descended, if not from aborigines in the rigorous sense of the world, at least from the first tribes that migrated ages ago, to the Iberian Peninsula. It is beyond question that the ethnical and moral characteristics of the Euskarian race mark it off from the other races of Spain, and it has no affinity with the inhabitants of the rest of the Cantabrian littoral in spite of the similarity of country and climate. Whereas the Austrian or Galician woman presents a rounded cantour and a soft type of features, the Basque is hard and angular in outline, and unyielding obstinacy is written on her brow. Cleanly, industrious, and grave, her purity seems temperamental, for, as I have often heard it stated, many Euskarian peasant women are completely impervious to the tender passion. They marry because they regard it as a duty to have a household, and they aspire to maternity, which they do not admit outside the marriage bond. Their fidelity and purity, the merit of which I will leave moralists to discuss, are absolute. It is true that the general standard of morality in the Basque country is much higher than in the rest of Spain, and I need not repeat that to hope for very pure women where men are extremely immoral is signally inconsistent. Fifteen years ago the sister provinces still retained a lofty, patriarchal stamp, a spice of Homeric virtue which did not prevent them, lying as they do so near to France, from being the most advanced and industrious part of our country, with the exception of Cataluna. The upholders of the "fueros" or legislative independence of the region, assert that, since the termination of the civil war and the suppression of these venerable privileges, the Basque country is, little by little, losing the purity of its manners, the simplicity and innocence of its character, and all its homegrown virtues. There is one more sacrifice that new Spain has been obliged to offer up on the altar of constitutional liberty. The Basque Provinces and Navarre have always been the hot-bed of the Carlist rebellion; and those who are well acquainted with that country state that it would not surprise them if the insurrection broke out again and further bloodshed ensued, so tenacious are the Basques of the unyielding religious spirit and of federal monarchy. The Basque woman, so insensible and unbending in the field of passion, shows herself ardent in that of politics when she believes her traditional beliefs endangered. During the civil war the Basque women gave proof of a heroism equalled only by that of the Spartans. The mother of three sons, when the two elder had died on the battle-field, came forward and offered the youngest also, "for the Liberals to kill." A whole volume might be filled with traits of sublime fanaticism manifested during the Carlist war.

In other parts of Spain women do not manifest the same enthusiasm in politics or coolness in love as in the Basque provinces. On the contrary, it may be affirmed that the passionate romance now exiled from the educated classes has taken refuge in certain Spanish provinces; and every day the newspapers contain an account of some double suicide, resembling in the circumstances that of Prince Rudolf of Austria, with the difference that its hero and heroine are a poor soldier and a sempstress or a washerwoman. Only among the people is found the man who binds himself to his sweetheart with the many folds of the Spanish sash, and, carefully wrapping her skirts about her lower limbs, with a kind of posthumous jealousy, that modesty may not be offended in the death-struggle, first sends a bullet to her heart and then blows out his own brains.

In sketching rapidly a map of Spain arranged according to the various types of women, I should wish to mark them out in three or four principal divisions. A certain analogy exists between the Basques and the Catalans, in spite of the [illegible] nature and the respective [illegible] of the former. Between the Andalusian and Madrid divisions the resemblance is very close. If it were my purpose to seek in a forgotten past the reason for this similarity in character, I should say that it reveals the preponderance of the Semitic or African element. The woman of the central plateau, the Castilian, is a mixture of the Celtic with the original Iberian race. In spite of marked differences, some similarity exists between her and the Galician or Basque. The purely Celtic division, namely the Asturias and Galicia, which so closely resembles the Basque Provinces in its physical characteristics and its climate, produces, thanks to the difference of race, a female who forms a complete contrast to her Basque sister. The Galician or Asturian woman is tender-hearted, politics do not trouble her, and she cares nothing for the constitution, or whether Don Carlos or Alphonso XII. be king. Devoted to her children, she would not think of sacrificing them in the struggle for a social Utopia, and, as regards susceptibility to the tender passion, it is sufficient to state that it rarely happens that a Galician peasant-women goes to the altar without having already a family. We must not omit to state that, carrying out the ideas of Jean Jacques Rousseau, the peasant-women of this Celtic division, though free in manners before marriage, are afterwards generally faithful to their husbands. Throughout the length and breadth of Spain the women help the men in agricultural labour, for the equality of the sexes, though denied by the written code and in social spheres in which life is idle, is established by the poverty of the peasant, the journeyman, and the farmer. In my own country, Galicia, women in delicate health, or with children at the breast, may be seen digging the ground, sowing the maize and wheat, and cutting the grass for the cattle. This severe labour raises no protest amongst the profound theorists who, on the least attempt to widen the sphere of women's activity in other directions, exclaim, full of pious horror, "Women ought to confine themselves to the bosom of their families, for their sole purpose in life is to fulfil the duties of wife and mother." The poor home of the needy peasant-women, where food and firing are wanting, and where the rain and storm beat in, is almost always empty. The mistress has been emancipated by a liberator, eternal, merciless, and deaf—Necessity.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Aug. 8.—Bank of Bombay, Annual Meeting.
Monsoon Mud Sports.
9.—Cricket, Bombay *vs.* Poona.
10.—Cricket, Bombay *vs.* Poona.
12.—Co-operative Stores, Limited.
14.—Municipal Standing Committee.
French Press Company.
17.—Cricket, Gymkhana *vs.* Parsees.
19.—Cricket, Gymkhana *vs.* Parsees.
21.—Municipal Standing Committee.
23.—Assault-at-Arms at Poona.
24.—Assault-at-Arms at Poona.
28.—Municipal Standing Committee.
Bombay Club, Half-yearly Meeting.
30.—Cricket, Gymkhana *vs.* G. I. P. Railway.
31.—Byculla Club, Half-yearly Meeting.
Sept. 6.—Cricket at Poona, Bombay *vs.* Poona.
7.—Cricket at Poona, Bombay *vs.* Poona.
9.—Cricket at Poona, North *vs.* South.
10.—Cricket at Poona, North *vs.* South.
11.—Cricket at Poona, North *vs.* South.
16.—Cricket, Gymkhana *vs.* Parsees.
17.—Cricket, Gymkhana *vs.* Parsees.
18.—Western India Fine Arts Exhibition, Poona.
19.—Poona Races.
21.—Poona Races.
Cricket, Gymkhana *vs.* Hindu C. C.
24.—Poona Races.
26.—Poona Races.
28.—Poona Races.

IN 1816 it took just one bushel of corn to buy one pound of nails; now one bushel of corn will buy ten pounds of nails. Then it required sixty-four bushels of barley to buy one yard of broadcloth; now the same amount of barley will pay for twenty yards of broadcloth. It then required the price of one bushel of wheat to pay for one yard of calico; now one bushel of wheat will buy twenty yards of calico.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—**Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub, awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.**

SPORTING NOTES.

IF we may judge from the big prices that were realised at the Newmarket sales last week, there is just now any amount of money in the market for the best class of thoroughbred stock. Amongst the brood mares Miss Middlewick, by Scottish Chief, was bought by the Duke of Portland for 3,000gs, and, of course, joins the other gems at Welbeck. Allegra, a Galopin mare, realised 4,000gs, and Feronia, her dam, was knocked down for—considering that she is over twenty years of age—the extraordinary sum of 1,750gs. Little Sister, a ten-year-old mare by Galopin out of Penitent, together with a colt foal by Saraband, realised 2,000gs.

Captain Machell gave 3,000gs. for an Isonomy colt, and the same sportsman gave another like sum for a filly by Isonomy—Hermits. An own brother to the disappointing Gallinule was knocked down to Colonel North for 2,500gs., a colt by Galliard out of Tabor went to Kingsclere for 2,500gs. The chestnut yearling colt, by Sterling out of Merry June, was bought by Morton, the trainer, for 2,250gs. I expect Mr. Abington and many other yearlings realised big prices.

More than one turfite had a bad quarter of an hour at Newmarket last week. A very prominent owner had more than one interview with the stewards, and I hear that his bank-book was severely overhauled. A lot of talk was about concerning what the authorities are going to do in connection with the game of racing, as now played by some of the leading turfites, and more than one sportsman left headquarters on Friday with a more troubled conscience than when they arrived in Cambridgeshire on Tuesday.

Commenting upon the investigations now going on, a well-known writer in the *Referee* asks, "Are not the stewards going rather on the line that a man is to be considered guilty until he proves his innocence, instead of following the constitutional theory, which is quite opposite? We have lately had men put in the box and made to incriminate themselves in a way that a judge would scarcely have permitted. I do not defend the self-convicted criminals. Goodness knows I have done my share towards exposing malpractices; but there does seem something un-English about certain of the means employed to a worthy end."

The two horses that have shown the most erratic in-and-out running recently are Noble Chieftain and Mephisto. It is curious that just when the powers that be are hauling some people over the coals, and endeavouring generally to set their house in order, that both these animals should belong to members of the Jockey Club. I do not infer that there was anything wrong in these cases for one moment; but it would be just as well for the stewards to remember that horses are but kittle cattle, and, like men, are not caught at their best every day alike.

After the close of the present season there will be no more Monday's racing at Newmarket. This is as it should be. That particular day should certainly be set apart for settling over the week previous. I expect when the meetings for 1890 become to be arranged many other Mondays will go too. Indeed, I should like to see racing on that particular day done away with altogether, except on the occasion of Bank holidays. They must not be eliminated. It is the only chance that the holiday crowd now possesses to support our national pastime.

It seldom happens that an owner has the chance of winning something like £15,000 in stakes in three days. Yet this is the case with the lucky Duke of Portland within the next few days. Semolina looks like nearly a certainty for the Portland Stakes at Leicester on Wednesday, and Ayrshire's chance for the Sandown Park Stakes on Friday is preferable to any other rival.

Mr. E. B. Barnard, who was at one time a supporter of Sherrard's stable, and who was warned off the turf over what is known as the Northampton case, is emphatically contradicting a rumour, which, he says, is widely spread, to the effect that he gave Lord Durham information likely to help him in his recent action against Sir George Chetwynd, and thus betrayed those with whom he had formerly been associated. In reply to a letter which he sent to Lord Durham, Messrs. Lewis and Lewis state that they are instructed to say that Mr. Barnard gave no information, directly or indirectly, in connection with the case.

A correspondent to the *Sporting Times* says that within one hour of Buenos Ayres there are three race-courses, one at Palermo, one at Belgrano, and one at Lanns. The two former are on the Great Northern Line, and are a long way the most important courses in South America, and they would both take a lot of beating in every respect. Racing takes place alternately at each of these places every Sunday during the year, from the middle of March to the middle of December.

The course at Palermo is 1,750 metres round (1,609 metres 1 mile), and the one at Belgrano 1,900 metres. The programmes here generally consist of one trotting race and five "otherwise," one of which is always a 1,000 metre race (five furlongs), the distances of the others varying from 1,200 to 2,500 or 3,000 metres.

Just now, when there is talk of Lord Dunraven's yacht Valkyrie crossing the Atlantic to race against some of the American craft, it may be interesting to know that the first international yacht race took place on August 22, 1851, round the Isle of Wight. This was the first match sailed by the Yankee boat America in English waters, and the prize she won is now known as the "America Challenge Cup." It is frequently called the "Queen's Cup," but the America never won a Queen's Cup.

There was a light, variable wind. Fifteen yachts started, of which the most noted were:—America, 170 tons; Alaram, cutter, 193 tons; Arrow, cutter, 84 tons; Eclipse, cutter, 50 tons; Aurora, cutter, 47 tons; Volanti, 48 tons; Bacchante, 80 tons; and several old-fashioned schooners, some of whom were square-rigged aloft. In beating up the back of the Wight against a foul tide and light wind, Arrow got ashore, and the Alarum went to her assistance.

In addition, the Freak, cutter, 60 tons, fouled Volanti and both had to give up. The match ended:—America 8hrs. 37min.; Aurora, 8hrs. 55min.; Bacchante, 9hrs. 30min.; Eclipse, 9hrs. 45min. There was no time allowance, or the Aurora would have been beaten by less than two minutes according to the N. Y. S. scale.

In 1870 we had the Cambria and Sappho matches, but in none of the three races was any time taken at the finish, each ending in a sort of fiasco, although the superiority of the Sappho was clearly established. On July 4 of that year the Cambria-Dauntless match started from Queenstown at 2-45 p.m. The yachts arrived at New York on July 25, the Cambria at 3hrs 15min p.m., and the Dauntless at 4hrs. 57min. 15sec.

A match for the America Cup was sailed at New York on August 8, 1870. There were sixteen starters. The Cambria was given the weather berth early in the morning, but just before the start the wind shifted right round, which placed her to leeward of the whole fleet starting. The Cambria only finished eighth, her time of arrival being 4hrs. 57sec. The winner, the Magic, schooner, arrived at 3hrs. 33min. 54sec.; the Dauntless, schooner, 3hrs 35min. 27sec.; the Calico, schooner, 3hrs. 37min. 25sec.; and the America, schooner, 3hrs. 47min. 27sec.

In 1871 the English boat, the Livonia, attempted to regain the America Cup, but she was unsuccessful, both the Columbia and the Sappho beating her. Since then other boats have tried, and last year the Clyde vessel, the *Thistle*, made a determined effort, but all to no purpose. Canadian yachtmen have also made one or two attempts, but up to the present time the much coveted cup, which was won by the America thirty-eight years ago, still remains in the hands of our Transatlantic rivals.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 6th August, 1889.

Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·570
Temperature of the Air	80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·7
Dew Point	76·5
Relative humidity of Air	·865
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day)	82·8
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	77·3
General Directions of Wind.*	W, WNW, NNW, N, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	393
Fall of Rain	0·18
Total fall during month	1·26
" " year	52·27
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th August	1·08

* From midnight to midnight.

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new material specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT use and rough wear. It has the absorbent of property Flannel with the softness of Cotton. Samples on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

TRADE MARK

Aerated Water Manufrs. -
Mess Presidents - -
Club Stewards - - -

Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.
QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 196 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

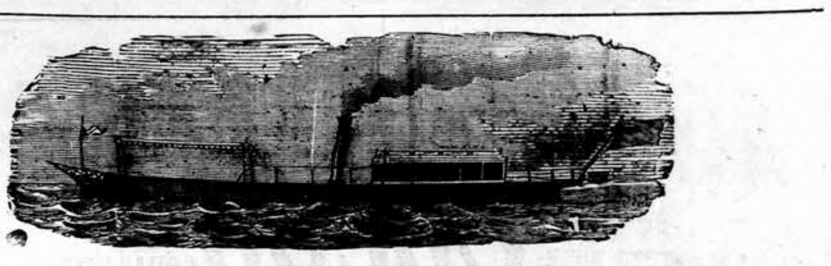
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD. LONDON. N.W.

Agents—**TREACHER & Co., Ld.,**
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS
Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.
THE CAMPBELL TILE Co.
TRADE MARK
N
W
E
S
SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application
MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT. ENGLAND.
206, Gt. PORTLAND St. LONDON
DUBLIN 1872
VIENNA 1873
PARIS 1878.
MELBOURNE 1880



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & CO. POPLAR, LONDON.
Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

FAGGED, WEARY & WORN OUT!!

Anyone whose duties require them to undergo mental or unnatural excitement or strain should use

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

It allays nervous excitement, depression, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition (by natural means). It is the best preventive and cure for biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of the stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, &c., and to remove the effects of errors of eating and drinking.

DRAWING AN OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.—Late hours, fagged, unnatural excitement, breathing impure air, too rich food, alcoholic drink, gouty, rheumatic, and other blood poisons, biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, pimples on the face, want of appetite, heartburn, accidental indigestion, sourness of the stomach, &c., use ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

OUT OF SORTS!—Extract of letter from a Provincial Chemist:—"We have a great sale for your 'FRUIT SALT.' Indeed, I should not like to be without it for my own use; I seldom, if ever, take anything else when out of sorts."

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL TOIL.—"I am working from between six and seven in the morning until ten or eleven at night, and on Sunday morning I wake up as usual a little after six o'clock; but I am glad that it is a day of rest. My head feels large and heavy. I take two teaspoonfuls of your 'Fruit Salt' half an hour before breakfast, and after breakfast it has removed the load from my head, and I feel 'like a giant refreshed with wine.' For years I have received much benefit from your 'Fruit Salt.' I have recommended it to many.—Yours, &c., A SON OF TOIL.—March, 1885. Mr. J. C. ENO.'

IMPORTANT TO MISSIONARIES, NEW GUINEA.—"How I wish I had a dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT!' It is the best medicin I ever had, and the most refreshing drink I have yet tried."—*Explorations by Rev. J. Chalmers, London Missionary Society.*

"THOUSANDS OF MILES IN INDIA."—ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I have found for many years of the utmost value in the hot and dry seasons, also in the monsoons. I have travelled some thousands of miles in India during the last thirteen years, and in all the various changes of climate I have always found ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" the most refreshing beverage I could get, especially after long heavy marches and other fatiguing duties to which the British soldier of late has been exposed to. I am yours, &c., A Warder, at Central Military Prison, Poonah. Bombay, Jan. 30, 1884. To Mr. J. C. ENO.

CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* **WORTHLESS IMITATION.** *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at* ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy St., London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

JOHN HERRING & SONS.

Manufacturers of every description of

LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,

Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools,
Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.

Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.

HERRING & SONS
TRADE MARK
WARRANTED CAST STEEL SHEFFIELD

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

Navigation Works:
BROAD STREET LANE, SHEFFIELD,
ENGLAND.

I. HERRING & SONS.
CAST STEEL.
SHEFFIELD.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

PICKERING'S FURNITURE POLISH

Renovates, Hardens, and Maintains the Polish of Old and the New Furniture in its original brilliancy.

Rapidly Polishes. Works quite dry. Is Odourless, Lasting. Does not mark.

TRADE P MARK

Does the Work in Half the Time.

Does the Work with Half the Labour.

NOT AFFECTED BY CLIMATE OR STORAGE.

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers, **J. PICKERING & SONS, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.**
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of **NERVOUS EXHAUSTION** and **DEBILITY**, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which are so arranged as to convey a continuous electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price Lists and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC DEPÔT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

ACTON & BORMAN'S

SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d 1s 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS 1d & 2d ONE TRIAL SOLICITED
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER
BLOCK BLACK LEAD KNIFE BOARDS &c
72 SHOE LANE, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

NOTICES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight September, 1888.

"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling, because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,

"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

TRADE MARK.

G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS

Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.

Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merit.

MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM—
BIRMINGHAM.

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.

ESSENCE OF WHITE ROSE

FRANGIPANNE	YLANG YLANG
STEPHANOTIS	OPOPANAX

and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.

Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers,
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

The Crown Perfumery Co's
INVIGORATING
LAVENDER SALTS
Regd
Regd
SOLD EVERYWHERE
SOLD EVERYWHERE
INVIGORATING
TRADE MARK
LAVENDER SALTS
OR SALTS OF LAVENDER (REGISTERED)
These Salts are the most agreeable deodorisers that exists. By leaving the stopper out a few minutes the apartment will be purified, and the air rendered strongly invigorating and refreshing. FROM
THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY
177, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.
177. NEW BOND St, LONDON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
GENUINE ONLY IN CROWN STOPPERED BOTTLES
AS SHOWN ABOVE

WEAK AND LANGUID

feelings, so prevalent in tropical countries, may be speedily overcome by wearing

HARNESS' ELECTROPATHIC BELT.

Doctors recommend it as positively the only *bonâ fide* reliable means for the self-application of mild continuous currents of Electricity. It is cool and comfortable to wear, produces no shock, and acts like magic in the cure of **Nervous Exhaustion,** Melancholia, Impaired Vitality, Nervous Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Rheumatic Affections, Kidney Disorders, Ladies' Ailments, &c. *Vide* **Thousands** of **Testimonials.** This world-famed Belt is also a safeguard against Cholera, Ague, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and other disorders specially incidental to tropical climates. **Descriptive Pamphlet,** "*Galvanic Electricity,*" sent to any address **free** on application to **MR. C. B. HARNESS,** *Consulting Medical Electrician* (President of the British Assn. of Medical Electricians), THE MEDICAL BATTERY Co., Ltd., **52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.**
Largest Curative Electrical Establishment in World.
Advice by correspondence free of charge.

ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALL'S

SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Disideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,

No. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*

SOUTHALL BRAND AND BARCLAY,

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Habson and Co. Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peake Allen & Co., *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Tomson & Taylor, Bombay. Cooper Madon & Co. Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld.; Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Mr. J. S. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Speechley, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee. Plomer & Co. Lahore.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

THE BEST
of Anti-Billous Remedies
Dr GUILLIÉ'S
Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear** the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D.
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous,
Syphilitic
Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
Dr GIBERT'S
Depuratory iodorised
DRAGÉES & SYRUP
AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION!
HEADACHE!
CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Wholesale, LEROY, 91. Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
Madras: Barrie & Co; *Bombay*: Kemp & Co; *Calcutta*: Dumaine
WHOLESALE: PARIS, **J. ESPIC**
20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals

Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
For adults.— One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: **LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris**

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S
CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: **J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud**
Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S

CAMPAIGN WATCHES have obtained a wonderful popularity, resulting in numberless imitations, as is always the case with a reputed article. But, although each one of the latter claims to be the best in the market, none in reality is attaining such a high and well-deserved reputation in point of excellence, accuracy and durability as Favre-Leuba and Co.'s Original Campign Watches, sold as follows:—

	Rs.
METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER RAILWAY REGULATOR	... 16
" HUNTING " " " "	... 17
" CUT HUNTING " " " "	... 18
SILVER OPEN FACE " "	... 28
" HUNTING " "	.. 29
" CUT HUNTING " "	... 30
(Guarantee One Year.)	
METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER, I. QLY	... 20
" HUNTING " " "	... 21
" CUT HUNTING " " "	... 22
FINE SILVER OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER, I. QLY.	... 35
" " HUNTING " "	... 38
" " CUT HUNTING " " "	... 40
(Guarantee Three Years.)	

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PEARS'
TRANSPARENT
SOAP.

For the Complexion.
For the Hands.
For the Arms.
For the Neck.
For the Face.
For the Bath.

PURE, DELIGHTFUL, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition. 1865
20, GREAT TICHFIELD [illegible] LONDON, W.

"MOLLISCORIUM,"
For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.
HARNESS COMPOSITION,
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.
BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS,
For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.
May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

Trade W Mark.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W) AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, 'the flower of the flock.'"

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION!
BENGER'S
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.
FOOD

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food in curdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record.*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F B Benger),
7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

Agents. { TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

PETER MÖLLER'S
MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
COD LIVER OIL.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

Telegraphic Address: "CAMBRIAN," LIVERPOOL.
C. W. FIELD, WHOLESALE CHEMIST,
IMPORTER AND DISTILLER OF
ESSENTIAL OILS,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
SOLUBLE FRUIT FLAVOURING ESSENCES,
Directs the attention of the Aerated Water Makers to the following:—

Soluble Essences -	{ Of the Greatest Strength consistent with Solubility.
Heading Liquid - -	{ Producing a Creamy Head upon Aerated Waters and Fermented Liquors.
Anti-Ferment - - -	{ For preserving Syrups, Cordials, or Fruit Juices in all climates.

PURE PHOSPHORIC ACID
Is recommended as an Acidulant in preference to the Compound Acids of indefinite composition offered as Citric substitutes; it being not only free from lead, *but from Sulphuric Acid and all similar admixtures.*
Price—In 10-gallon Casks and Carboys, 10d. per lb. In Jars or Winchester Quarts, 11d. per lb.
FIELD'S HEADING LIQUID
Will be found Economical because of its Great Strength.
C. W. FIELD, CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL.

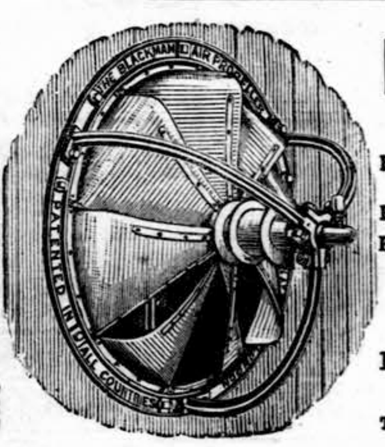
ESTABLISHED 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.
BEST AND CHEAPEST.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.	**EBONITE BLACKING** (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).	**JET BLACK OIL** FOR HARNESS.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.	**POLISHING PASTE** FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.



THE
BLACKMAN
AIR PROPELLER
For **VENTILATING** Factories, Hospitals, Barracks, Public Buildings, &c.
For **COOLING** Purposes, and
For **DRYING** any kind of Material or Produce.

THOUSANDS IN MOST SUCCESSFUL USE.
REFERENCES IN ANY TRADE OR COUNTRY.

BLACKMAN VENTILATING CO. Ltd.
63, FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams:—"VENTILATOR, LONDON." ABC Code used

Cadbury's
(REGISTERED)
GUARANTEED PURE **Cocoa** GUARANTEED SOLUBLE
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.

Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa proclaims at once that it is not pure.

NOTICES.

Stephens Inks
Noted all over the World for their Fluidity, Intensity and Durability.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.
BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the Wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

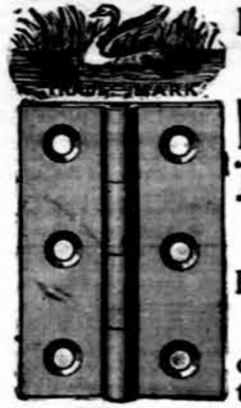
Sole Agents for India:
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

-GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878-
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
— SOLD BY ALL —
STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

ALL WHO SUFFER
FROM
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA,
Should immediately have recourse to
EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS
Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.
To be had of all Chemists.
GEORGE EADE,
Sole Proprietor.
72, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON.

SAFEST DRINK
ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent
IN A HOT CLIMATE.

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

WOOLS & SILKS FOR KNITTING &c
Fancy Wools
Real Kashmyr Wools,
Embroidery Silks, &c., &c
The Providence Mills Spinning Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, England, guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools & Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the best quality and pure fast dye. Write for the Samples (which may be kept without charge) and you will at once see the advantages of buying direct from the Spinner, the Saving being at least 3d. in the 1s.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.